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OF THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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OF THE
INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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9.
10. Shri A. K. Mukherjee, c/o National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta 27.

Editors of the Journal : B. S. Kesavan and N. C. Chakravarti.

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ILLUSTRATION ON FIRST PAGE OF COVER

Mr. W. Cox, Deputy Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, London (wearing headphones), presiding over the meeting of experts apropos the International Exchange of Publications. With him is Mr. K. Schmidt-Phiseldeck, the author of the Working Paper for the Conference, a summary of which appears in this issue of the journal.

FRONTISPIECE

A picture taken at the Reception to the delegates given by the Government of West Bengal at the Raj Bhavan. Some of the delegates with the Governor, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee.

Editorial

The Eleventh Session of the All India Library Conference and the First Session of the Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres

Librarians from all over the country and guest librarians from some of the foreign missions forgathered in Calcutta for a period of five days, from the 7th to the 11th April, to discuss problems of librarianship and, what was more important, to meet and talk to each other on the various problems affecting their own individual work. The occasion was the Eleventh Session of the All India Library Conference and the First Session of the Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, which were inaugurated by Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, the Governor of West Bengal, on the 7th afternoon. Mrs. Mookerjee was most gracious in finding time to be present at the inauguration. Professor N. K. Siddhanta, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, an erstwhile member of the Union Public Service Commission, and an educationist of repute, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. S. Bashiruddin Ahmed, Librarian of the Aligarh University Library, and a very senior librarian of the country, presided over the All India Library Conference, and Dr. D. M. Bose, the reputed scientist and Director of the Bose Research Institute, presided over the IASLIC conference. The venue of the conference was the most attractively designed auditorium of the Hindi High School placed at the disposal of the Reception Committee by the very thoughtful Shri Lakshmi Nivas Birla. The programme of the conference is printed elsewhere in this journal. So also are the speeches delivered on that occasion. The proceedings of the conference which were taken down by a tape-recorder (so kindly lent us by the Indian Statistical Institute) are so voluminous, and, even after editing, so bulky, that it is proposed to devote a whole issue of this journal to record them.

From the numerous letters received from the delegates of the conference at the office of the ILA it is gratifying to know that every one not only enjoyed being at the conference, but felt that it served a very useful purpose. All the letters are full of praise for the volunteers who looked after the comforts of the delegates at the camp as well as at the conference. They will be very happy to know that the President of the Indian Library Association was 'At Home' to these volunteers after the conference and conveyed to them the sentiments expressed by the delegates to the conference.

A feature of the conference was the good humour of all the delegates which added leaven to the seriousness of the proceedings. Every one of them co-operated with the organizers of the conference and whatever difficulties they experienced they never let the conference authorities know about them. Especially praiseworthy was the responsibility shouldered by the librarians who presided over the several business sessions of the conference.

The geniality and sincerity of the President of the conference, Mr. S. Bashiruddin Ahmed, contributed not a little to the success of the proceedings.

The Government of West Bengal, the University of Calcutta, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Lakshmi Nivas Birla, Sir L. P. Misra, Dr. Narendra Nath Law, Shri Narendra Singh Singhi, and a number of prominent citizens of Calcutta contributed substantially to the funds of the Reception Committee making it possible to hold the conference in Calcutta.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee, Sri Kshitish Ghosh, is to be complimented on the fine organization of the conference and Sri Gour Bhattacharya, a publicist of Calcutta, has to be thanked for having brought out, free of cost, the souvenir of the Reception Committee.

The authorities of the National Library arranged a special exhibition of Manuscripts, Books, Process of Illustration, Objets d'Art and Folk Painting, which was opened by Professor Humayun Kabir. It was also a matter of gratification that Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, the Secretary to the Ministry of Education, found time to attend the reception to the delegates that evening at Belvedere, the home of the National Library, as also to be present at the opening of the exhibition.

One of the high lights of the conference was a public meeting presided over by Dr. Kalidas Nag and addressed by Dr. D. M. Sen, Secretary to the Education Department of the Government of West Bengal. Dr. Sen made the most useful suggestion that the Indian Library Association should work for getting a permanent location either in Delhi or in Calcutta. His assurance of co-operation in this respect was most welcome.

The proceedings of the IASLIC conference were a significant event for modern India with its planning for industrial and scientific development. The fact that the ILA conference and the IASLIC conference were held under the same auspices is a happy augury for every one concerned. Special libraries have special problems and they have to be thrashed out by the people who are engaged in that type of work. This journal welcomed the formation of this Association in its October issue and said that far from weakening the National Library Association the new organization would give it greater strength. Our sentiments have been justified by what happened at the IASLIC conference. There has been the closest co-operation between the two organizations, the ILA and IASLIC, and the office-bearers of the one also occupied important positions in the other. The proceedings of the IASLIC conference are being printed separately by the Bulletin to be issued by that organization.

Important Resolutions passed at the Conference

Some important resolutions were passed at the ILA conference. The most important one, adopted unanimously both by the ILA conference and the IASLIC conference, was that the Government of India should be requested to invite a joint conference of the FID and the IFLA at Delhi. The conference felt that for all these years these international organizations have Europe as their venue for very good reasons. This has resulted in the frequent non-participation in these conferences of Asian librarians. Considerations of distance and expenditure have come in the way of Asian participation in these conferences. Now with Asia developing in the way she is, and considering that India as an important Asian country is mid-distance for participating countries, East and West, it was a good idea, the delegates felt, to have the FID and IFLA conference at Delhi.

Another important resolution adopted by the conference was that the Indian Library Association recommends to the Government of India that every effort be made to give both the Decimal and the Colon numbers to the items in the Indian National Bibliography.

Another general resolution that was passed by an overwhelming majority was that the rates of subscription to the Indian Library Association should stand as they are and that the amendment made in the Hyderabad conference to raise them be rescinded.

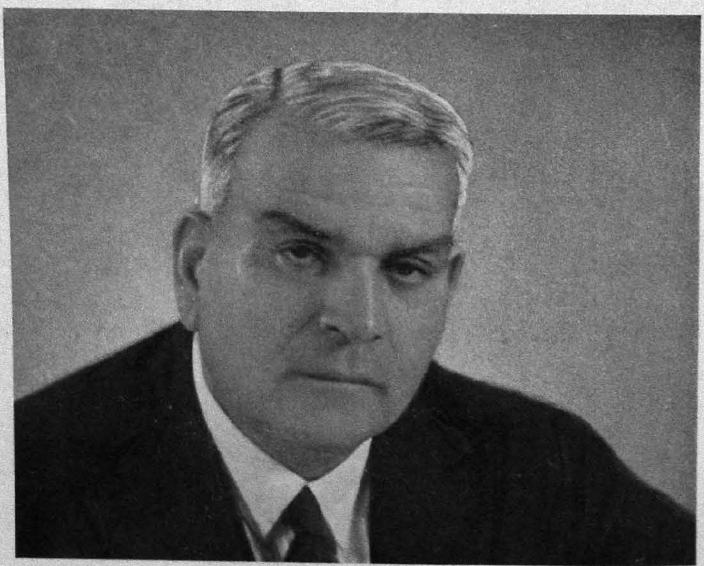
The constitution of the Indian Library Association as amended by the Eleventh Session of the conference was unanimously approved. Details in this respect will be given in the proceedings issue.

The audited reports for the years 1953 to 1955 were approved by the conference.

Left: Shri Lakshmi Nivas Birla by whose courtesy the ILA and IASLIC Conference was held at the Hindi High School.

Below: A scene from 'Tipoo Sultan' staged by the Natya Bithi of the National Library during the Conference.

Above: A further scene from 'Tipoo Sultan'.



Right: Sir L. P. Misra, who played the Host to the ILA and IASLIC Conference and helped the Reception Committee in a number of ways.

Election of Office-Bearers

The President of the conference, Mr. Bashiruddin Ahmed, proposed the name of Mr. B. S. Kesavan for Presidentship of the Association during the coming term. Shri Prabhunarayan Gour of Patna seconded the resolution and it was unanimously carried. Shri Pramil Chandra Basu, the Librarian of the Calcutta University, was unanimously elected as the Secretary of the Indian Library Association for the coming term. The Vice-Presidents of the Association were nominated on a regional basis. The following Vice-Presidents were elected on the zonal basis:—

Shri Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee, lately of Visva-Bharati, for the Eastern Zone;
Mr. Bashiruddin Ahmed for the Northern Zone;
Mr. T. D. Waknis for the Western Zone;
Mr. Ujlambkar for the Southern Zone; and
Mr. S. Das Gupta for the North-Western Zone.

Shri Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee was elected as the Senior Vice-President because of the convention that the Senior Vice-President should belong usually to the headquarters of the Association to facilitate his deputizing for the President whenever occasion arises.

On the verso of the cover page will be found the names of all the office-bearers who have been elected for the coming term. The names of members of the Council are printed elsewhere in this issue.

Nota Bene

The inaugural address of Dr. H. C. Mookerjee has a telling brevity about it and particularly memorable are the following sentiments that he expressed, during the course of the address.

> 'In these days of extreme specialization, it is said that there is a need for an army of such men, white-coated and soft-footed, ready to hand over the tweezers and the scalpel to the operating master-mind whose slightest gestures are to be anticipated by the attendant brood. I believe that even a further step is taken when, regardless of the researcher, the librarian derives sheer joy in specifying the capillary developments of knowledge, a joy comparable to that of a taxonomist who identifies a new variation of a sub-species!
>
> All honour to such achievement, I say. This efficiency is certainly something to be admired. But, alas, what of the minds and hearts of these busy bees! What sort of human beings do they make? What conversation do they have in them?
>
> I have always firmly held that it is the love of men more than of books that makes a good librarian. In a school, the librarian should gain the child's affection, at college the boy's affectionate regard, and in a research or an academic library, the scholar's friendliness. The very necessary discipline of technique should never be carried to gymnastic lengths. A means to an end should never be confused with the end itself.'

The Unesco Meeting of Experts on International Exchange of Publications

There is a notion in certain quarters that the Unesco is an amiable organization of well-meaning people growing their fat upon international revenues, and their publications merely an eking out of human ingenuity which desperately wants to publish something or the other for self-justification! One has to spend some time in intimate contact with the officers of the Secretariat to find out how stupid such a notion is. When the Editor of this journal, Mr. B. S. Kesavan, was invited, in his personal capacity, by the Director-General of Unesco last November to attend the expert meeting on International Exchange of Publications which was to take place in Paris during the second week of February, it was a splendid opportunity to acquaint himself first-hand with the work, at least of the Libraries Division of the Unesco Secretariat. The Government of India most graciously not only permitted the acceptance of this invitation

but also considered him as on delegation at Paris. Elsewhere in this journal is published a brief summary of the most excellent working paper on the subject compiled by Mr. K. Schmidt-Phiseldeck of Copenhagen. That paper gives the entire history of the problems that had to be tackled at the meeting. Mr. Edward Carter, affectionately known to every one as 'Bobby' Carter, who is the head of the Libraries Division at Unesco, was the person entrusted with the responsibility of seeing this meeting through. Fortunately he had the help of a most excellent pilot, Mr. W. Cox, the Deputy Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, London, whose quiet brevity and instinct for essentials saw to it that the largest measure of agreement was achieved in most things. The final report of the meeting of experts, released by Unesco as document CUA/76 on the 27th March, 1956, is printed in this journal by their courtesy. That final report will tell the reader as to who were all invited and from where. The basic decision taken was that the Committee agreed that the Director-General should recommend that the General Conference of Unesco should take action for the preparation of an international agreement to facilitate the exchange of publications. The main document before the committee was the Brussels Convention of 1886, and its operation was exhaustively discussed with the result that the committee was firmly of opinion that a new international agreement covering the many other arrangements now in force was required, and that the new agreement should take account of the growing importance of publications from other than Government sources. The seemingly innocuous, generalized wording of the report has been arrived at after very careful thought and represents an attempt to get over sharp differences of opinion. The report has taken care to see that its recommendations do not in any way jeopardize existing benefits through bilateral or multilateral exchange agreements. The chief point made was that whereas the former agreements laid a lot of stress on merely official publications in the field of exchange, modern conditions make it imperative that other than official publications should be seriously considered for this purpose also.

During the course of the meeting it was found that the idea of the establishment of national exchange centres though acceptable in principle by most countries, some of them, for example, the United Kingdom, felt that the existing agencies in their country for such purpose were adequate for the functions of an exchange centre. As this did not involve any basic deviation from the principle of an exchange centre, it was decided to let well alone and not to insist on the definite formation of a body designated specifically as a national exchange centre in such countries like the United Kingdom.

Reminiscence

It was a bitterly cold February night, very late in the night, when our plane, delayed by quite a few hours because of weather, landed at the airport in Paris, and it speaks eloquently of the graciousness and hospitality of the Libraries Division that 'Bobby' Carter, Mrs. Carter and Harry Campbell (who had the immediate responsibility of looking after all of us), were waiting at the airport to receive me. I had accepted the thoughtful invitation of 'Bobby' to stay with him in his house several miles away from Paris. It was a great experience staying with this couple, one would like to say even a privilege. Their warmth and sincerity towards friends is unforgettable. They were as truly British as they were un-British. They had none of the qualities that the world is prone to associate with a Britisher, viz. insularity, prejudice, condescension, etc.; nor could you call them amiable milk-and-water internationalists wearing their hearts on their sleeves. There was nothing 'smarmy' about their approach to problems. 'Bobby' Carter gives me the impression of wearing a hair-shirt all the time. There is something truly ascetic about the man. Even when doing the ordinary chores around the house he gives you the feeling that he is thinking all the time. By 'ascetic' I do not mean the asceticism of

abstinence or taboo; I mean the asceticism of thought which does not allow the trivialities of environment to affect one's high thinking. It is not that 'Bobby' has no prejudices or that he is not opinionative, but his prejudice is extremely individual and not of his milieu and his opinionativeness is not authoritarianism so much as the dogged opinion of a dissenter. Anyone who stays with him even for a day will realize that he is a man of faith, faith in the development of human potential. 'Bobby' also gives me the impression of being a great hater not so much of men as of those who vitiate their humanity by allowing themselves to be played upon by circumstance, power or position. For those who do not know him well he gives the impression of a grandiose mind bent on world uplift, but some of us who have the privilege of his friendship know the desperate earnestness of the man.

I have dwelt so long on the character and temperament of 'Bobby' Carter because it is very important to know the man who is the mainspring of the Libraries Division of the Unesco. It will immediately tell you why the people who work with him are not only loyal to him but affectionate towards him. And what a really fine band of lieutenants he has got! The jovial Petersen carries a load on his shoulders which it is the business of his pleasant manner to make little of. Harry Campbell from Canada and Madam Denise Ravage of France and Sakamoto from Japan were people whom I came to know, like and respect during my brief stay at Paris. They all gave me the impression of being most sincere people giving of their best towards the promotion of human understanding under Unesco auspices. As editor of this journal I have gathered information, which will be of interest to our readers, on the work of the Unesco Libraries Division which will be published in a subsequent issue. Suffice it to say now that anyone who sees these people at work for quite long hours of the day, who meets them and talks to them, is bound to entertain feelings of high regard for most of them.

Though not connected directly with the Libraries Division, Mr. Barnes who compiles the *Index Translationum* is a person to know and cherish. I wonder if librarians in this country will be staggered to learn that Mr. Barnes edits the *Index Translationum* almost single-handed! I propose to describe his work also in a subsequent issue.

Mr. Kent, who is the Librarian in charge of the Unesco Secretariat Library, and who comes from Birmingham is another person whose work compels your appreciation. In a subsequent issue the readers of this journal will come to know of the work and worth of these very fine people who are trying to make something of the ideals the Unesco stands for.

A New Course in Librarianship at the Baroda University

We have just now heard with pleasure the institution of a post-graduate diploma course in Library Science at the University of Baroda. This course has been formally inaugurated by Srimati Hansaben Mehta, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Baroda. Mr. C. P. Shukla, the University Librarian, seems to be the moving spirit in the matter. We congratulate the University of Baroda on this development and we look forward to the progress of their new course with eagerness and sympathy. The President of the Indian Library Association was invited to be present on the occasion, but could not avail himself of the kind invitation because of official preoccupations. He has, however, sent the University Librarian a letter welcoming the institution of the course and wishing it all success.

Centenary Celebration of the J. N. Petit Institute, Bombay

A hundred years of public service is a fine record for an institution and we should like to congratulate the authorities of the J. N. Petit Institute on the celebration of their Centenary. Incidentally, the Centenary was also the Silver Jubilee of the services of the Librarian of the Institute, Mr. M. K. Moodawala. The Centenary was celebrated on the 1st April, 1956, under the presidency of His Excellency Dr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. T. D. Waknis, the Curator of the Bombay Libraries, was among those who addressed the gathering on that occasion. In his speech Mr. Waknis stressed on the importance of a public library in a country's development and added that the public library should be free in all respects—free from having to pay any subscription and free also from prejudices and partialities on the part of the management.

Our Contemporary

We have received the Tenth Anniversary issue of the 'Indian Librarian', Vol. 10, No. 4, March, 1956. We should like to extend our felicitations to the enterprising Editor of this Journal for carrying on single-handed all these years, even through the partition of the country, the work of publishing this Journal. The present issue has on its cover page a fine portrait of Shri Pramil Chandra Bose, the Secretary of the Indian Library Association, and there are contributions in it on 'Special Libraries', 'The Work of the Library Stack Room', 'The Gilgit Manuscripts' and 'The Documentation of Medical Literature'. Mr. P. Satyanarayana Patnaik has contributed an interesting write-up on the Eleventh Session of the All India Library Conference at Calcutta. The Journal is diversified by pictures of some of the contributors as also by photographs of notable events in the library field.

The Format of the Present Issue

The Editors would like to give a word of explanation as to why this particular issue differs slightly from the standard format. It was felt that every member of the Association should have, as a souvenir of the occasion, a full size group photograph taken on the occasion of the Eleventh Session of the All India Conference reproduced in this issue as a centre-spread. Also, in publishing the summary of the working paper on the 'International Exchange of Publications', considerations of economy forced upon us the double column imposition with respect to that article. The same applies to the list of members printed at the end of this issue. Because of these considerations, we have gone off the rails in just this one issue. All subsequent issues will be according to the standard format with which our readers are familiar.

The Punjab State Library

The Central Government has given a subvention of two lakhs of rupees for the building up of the stock of the Punjab State Library to be built at Chandigarh. Nearly twenty-six thousand books have been procured under this grant and the library is at present housed in the Government College, Chandigarh. The plans for the new building are well ahead and before long the State Library will be housed in its own location. We are very happy to announce that the very able Librarian of the Government Training College, Jullundur, Mr. Balwant Singh Gujrati, has been appointed as the State Librarian.

A New Library Association

We are happy to know that the Jodhpur Library Association has been formed during January of this year and that its Secretary is Shri M. L. Singhvi, who is the Librarian of the Jaswant College.

News from Nagpur

It has been reported from Nagpur that the C.P. and Berar Library Association has elected Shri W. R. Puranik as its President. The Association has honoured itself by doing so because Shri Puranik as Vice-Chancellor and member of the Union Public Service Commission, to mention only two of the many dignities he has enjoyed, will be a tower of strength to that Association. Shri P. S. Phadke, whom many librarians will remember for his activity during the Nagpur Session of the Library Conference, has been elected as its Secretary.

Language Classes in German and Russian for IASLIC Members

The IASLIC has started classes in German and Russian at their office premises, 5 Esplanade East, Calcutta, between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. These classes will last for a period of six months and proficiency certificates will be awarded on a successful completion of the course. Admission to these classes are for members only on a monthly tuition fee of Rs.7. Miss Sonja Fankhanel and Mrs. Taruna Bose are the Lecturers, the former in German and the latter in Russian.

The Tenth Conference of the Bengal Library Association, Contai

The Tenth Conference of the Bengal Library Association was held at Contai on the 13th and 14th of April, 1956. More than 150 delegates attended the conference from all parts of West Bengal. The Contai Club invited the conference and its members were all attention to the guests.

In his welcome address Sri Iswar Chandra Mal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave an account of Midnapore's contribution to the library movement in Bengal. In opening the conference Dr. Niharranjan Ray suggested that the Bengal Library Association should contact the authors and publishers to encourage them to publish suitable books for adult literates and neo-literates in large number. Our libraries cannot develop without such publications.

Sri B. S. Kesavan, Librarian, National Library and President of the Indian Library Association, opened an exhibition organized in connection with the conference. He said that he was glad to see the display of local exhibits in the exhibition. He was also happy to find that the agenda of the conference was on constructive lines which was entirely in keeping with the development programmes of our country.

Sri Pramil Chandra Basu, Librarian, Calcutta University and Secretary, Indian Library Association, presided over the conference. In his well-reasoned and forceful address he invited the attention of the library workers to the following aspects of library development: (1) Both official and unofficial efforts should be united to strengthen the library movement in the country; (2) Methods of library organization prevalent in other countries should be adapted to Indian conditions; (3) Different types of libraries should be established to satisfy the needs of different types of readers; (4) Compilation of a National Bibliography, an index to periodical articles, and establishment of an institution like the British National Book Centre for distribution of surplus publications would help the library workers; and (5) Library workers should take to the profession in a spirit of service.

The organizers of the conference arranged for group discussions in which members and delegates evinced keen interest. The following are the main recommendations arising out of the discussions: (1) Illiteracy, absence of a comprehensive library plan and lack of co-operation between official and non-official agencies are the chief obstacles in the way of library development in the State. Steps should be taken to remove them. (2) The existing facilities for training in librarianship should be extended with Government aid. (3) Only trained personnel should be considered for posts of librarians. (4) The West Bengal Government should introduce a library bill. (5) The Bengal Library Association should draw up a comprehensive library development plan for West Bengal. (6) The conference also recommended the immediate undertaking of a Public Library Pilot Project by the State Government and the Calcutta Corporation jointly.

The Programme of the ILA and IASLIC Conferences, and Speeches delivered at the inauguration of the Eleventh Session of the Indian Library Conference, held at Calcutta on the 7th April, 1956, at the Hindi High School, Moira Street, Calcutta.

The New Council of the Indian Library Association

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

1. Shri D. R. Kalia,
   Director, Delhi Public Library,
   Queens Road, Delhi 6.
2. Shri D. L. Banerjee,
   National Library, Calcutta.
3. Mrs. D. K. Boga,
   Delhi Public Library,
   Queens Road, Delhi 6.
4. Sri S. R. Bhatia,
   Editor, *Indian Librarian*,
   223, Model Town, Jullundur City.
5. Shri N. C. Chakravorty,
   Librarian, Ministry of Finance,
   Central Secretariat, New Delhi.
6. Miss Bani Bose,
   National Library, Calcutta.
7. Sri G. B. Ghosh,
   Librarian, Geological Survey of India,
   27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 13.
8. Shri S. K. Mukherjee,
   Deputy Librarian, Central Library,
   Calcutta University, Calcutta.
9. Shri D. C. Sarkar,
   Librarian, B.E. College,
   Sibpore, Howrah.
10. Shri P. N. Kaula,
    Librarian, Ministry of Labour,
    Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

1. Poona University Library, Poona.
2. Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
3. Delhi Library Association, Delhi.
4. Visva-Bharati University Library, Santiniketan.
5. Andhra University Library, Waltair.
6. Bombay Library Association, Bombay.
7. Karnatak University Library, Dharwar.
8. Nagpur University Library, Nagpur.

Programme of the ILA and IASLIC Conference

Saturday, 7th April, 1956.

4-30 p.m. ..	Opening session of the Conference (*at the Hindi High School, 1 Moira Street, Calcutta*). Welcome address by Prof. N. K. Siddhanta. Inauguration by Dr. H. C. Mookerjee. Mr. S. Bashiruddin's address.
6-30 p.m. ..	The Reception Committee will be 'At Home' to the delegates of the Conference *on the lawns of Belvedere.*
7 p.m. ..	Opening of the Exhibition by Prof. Humayun Kabir (*at the National Library, Belvedere, Alipore*).
7-30 p.m. ..	Council meeting of the Indian Library Association (*at the National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta*).

Sunday, 8th April, 1956.

9 a.m.—11 a.m. ..	First Symposium (*at the Hindi High School*). *Subject:* Public Library Development in India. President: Sri D. R. Kalia.
11 a.m.—1 p.m. ..	Discussion on Expansion of Dewey's Classification for Indological subjects.
3 p.m. ..	Second Symposium. *Subject:* Bibliographical Organization in India. President: Sri N. M. Ketkar.
5-30 p.m. ..	Sir. L. P. Misra will be 'At Home' to the delegates of the Conference (*at the Hindi High School*).
6-30 p.m. ..	Public Meeting. President: Dr. Kalidas Nag. Chief Guest: Dr. D. M. Sen.

Monday, 9th April, 1956.

9 a.m. ..	Third Symposium (*at the Hindi High School*). *Subject:* School and Children's Libraries in India. President: Mrs. D. K. Boga.
3 p.m. ..	Fourth Symposium. *Subject:* Training for Librarianship in India. President: Sri K. S. Hingwe.
5-30 p.m. ..	Reception to the delegates *at Raj Bhavan by the Government of West Bengal.*
6-30 p.m. ..	Entertainment to the delegates presided over by Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. '*Tipu Sultan*' will be staged by the Staff Association of the National Library (*at the Hindi High School*).

Tuesday, 10th April, 1956.

9-30 a.m.	..	General Body Meeting of the Indian Library Association (*at the Hindi High School*).
3-30 p.m.	..	Conference Session of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre (*at the Hindi High School*). Presidential Address by Dr. D. M. Bose, Director, Bose Research Institute.
5-30 p.m.	..	The Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Sri Saila Kumar Mukherjee, will be 'At Home' to the delegates *on the lawns of the Assembly*.
7 p.m.	..	Conference Session of the IASLIC. First Symposium. *Subject:* Mechanization in Library Service (*at the Hindi High School*). President: Dr. P. Sheel.

Wednesday, 11th April, 1956.

9 a.m.—12 noon	..	Conference Session of the IASLIC. Second Symposium. *Subject:* Documentation Problems in India. President: Dr. D. M. Bose.
2 p.m.—2-30 p.m.	..	Council Meeting.
3 p.m.—5 p.m.	..	Annual General Meeting.
5 p.m.—7 p.m.	..	Concluding Session. Closing speech by Sri B. S. Kesavan, Librarian, National Library, and Vice-President, IASLIC. Tea and Cultural Programme.

Address of Welcome

by

PROF. N. K. SIDDHANTA, *Chairman, Reception Committee*

Sir,

When I approached you on behalf of the Reception Committee with a request that you should inaugurate this Conference, it was not the impulse of an automatic notion that a Governor has to inaugurate all Conferences. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the National Library in 1953 you said that though the responsibilities of your office found you presiding over functions where you were none too sure of the idiom of the occasion, you had a feeling that on that particular occasion you fitted into the perspective without much effort, because you lived in libraries and even accumulated a modest library yourself which you later gifted to the University. It was precisely this feeling at the back of our minds that made us approach you to bless this Conference. It is not merely the dignity of office that has brought you here today. You are with us here today as an Acharya who, both by precept and example, has inspired his contemporaries and the younger generation. In spite of indifferent health you have graced this occasion, thereby laying us under a deeper debt of gratitude.

Twenty-three years ago the first All India Library Conference was held at Calcutta when the All India Library Association was formed. Dr. U. N. Brahmachari, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, quoted the wise Solomon who is said to have exclaimed that 'to the making of books there is no end'. If that was a significant statement then, it is a frightening statement today! The only illness libraries suffer from is gigantism and both conservation and dissemination of knowledge have acquired problematic stature. So much so that the modern school of thought seeks to decentralise Library service to the extent of bringing book knowledge to one's doorstep. There is no longer the same interest in building huge dams to conserve water for the thirsty, as there is in sluicing the waters into innumerable channels all over the country. In our country when formal education in the schools and colleges threatens to break down under the strain of limited space and unlimited numbers, the function of the Library as an informal context for self-education becomes very important. Our educationists gloomily survey a situation where the barely knowledgeable are to teach a multitude. Our finances will go only so far and no further with the result that intimacy between teacher and taught, which is largely a problem of space and number, is well-nigh impossible. Our homes are becoming smaller and smaller and the bread-winner who has to go all out for eking his pittance has neither the energy nor the mental amplitude for educating the children. Parental neglect at home, and the impersonal doling out of bits of information by semi-starved teachers in the schools, are jeopardising our children's future. In such a context a well-run Library has a great part to play. You know, Sir, that in Calcutta there are hundreds of Libraries. But unfortunately many of them seem to be active only on Anniversary occasions and some other special days! I want to make it clear that I mean no disrespect to these institutions when I say so. They have all been started by far-seeing people generations back but the flame is now weak and spluttering because there is neither oil nor wick. Subscription

Libraries are a necessary phase in the development of our Library system. I feel that they have played a great part so far and now the time is come when the Library should be thought of not as the amenity for a privileged few who can pay for it but as a free and basic privilege of every man, woman and child in this country. It is very heartening to note that Independent India, at the earliest opportunity, took a right step in co-operating with the Unesco in starting the Delhi Public Library Project which has very significant lessons for everyone in this country and in Asia. Not since the great Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda started his Public Library system in that State, has India seen anything so inspiring. For the first time in this country, I am almost tempted to say, in Asia, the concept of a free Public Library open to every man, woman and child by right, has been achieved. There in Delhi the problem now is not to find the readers but to find the books! We in Calcutta are good-humouredly envious of this achievement in Delhi. That this great city, which is considered the cultural capital of the country, should be without a free Public Library is somebody's fault, but I should not like to say whose, because I have friends among them! I am sure, Sir, public opinion will not rest any longer if this city is without a Public Library in the real sense of the term. Let me hope that this Conference, under the able guidance of its President, Mr. Bashiruddin Ahmed, will create the necessary climate for such a consummation.

But I am not thinking of Calcutta alone. The entire country is involved in these deliberations. Most of the States of India have active Library Associations. Among the earliest of them is the Madras Library Association which created the conditions precedent to the Public Library Act in that State. That is something to be proud of and we should congratulate them on this achievement. I believe the Hyderabad and the Andhra States have followed suit. But I also fear that the jubilation at this achievement has been greatly tempered by the not very successful working of these Acts. I hope I am wrong. At any rate I would sincerely exhort the Librarians gathered here to examine these developments carefully and see if any remedies or modifications are necessary. Travancore-Cochin and Bombay, though without Library Acts, have Government initiative of different kinds, in the one case in the shape of a lump-sum grant of more than a lakh of rupees to an autonomous body, in the other in the shape of a Department of Libraries. In my own State there is no Library Act. But I know that Government have encouraged certain District Library Associations to start mobile Libraries and to construct buildings. They have also started an experiment in county Librarianship with a Central Feeder Library at Banipur. The Bengal Library Association, I am happy to note, is exceedingly active and through its camp courses and Library Training courses, both full-time and week-end, is doing great service to the State. One very happy feature in Bengal has been the number of women who have taken these courses and I am told that, whereas there were no women at all serving in the National Library previously, there is now a whole battalion of them seriously challenging what was only a male prerogative. Most of these ladies are the products of the Bengal Library Association's training course. To the best of my knowledge and regret the Uttar Pradesh is without a Library Association and also without much popular Library activity. But the picture is happily different in Bihar. Only the other day I saw the happy sight of any number of book mobiles being manufactured at Calcutta for the Bihar Government. Not only that, the Bihar Library Association is flourishing like the green bay-tree and its conferences and publications are very stimulating. I am told that the rural library movement in Bihar is catching fire all over southern Bihar which is heartening news to everyone concerned. The Maharashtra and Hyderabad Library Associations are also exceedingly active in this direction.

This brief and very unprofessional survey of the state of the Library movement in the country is a bit of loud thinking on my part bringing to most of us an assurance that the country

is alive to all these matters and we are getting somewhere.

Thanks to the University Grants Commission playing the fairy godmother to the Universities of this country, Aligarh, Calcutta, Delhi, Utkal and Gauhati Universities are going to have most modern Library buildings. Several of our younger librarians have gone abroad for observation and training. The plans for the National Central Library at Delhi are not only finalised but its foundation stone is expected to be laid during the course of the year. The Wheat Loan fund has enriched our technical and other Libraries. The Delhi Public Library has come to stay and to inspire other such achievements elsewhere in the country. That other institution sponsored by the Unesco, I mean the Insdoc, has proved itself so useful that every year shows a great increase in its work.

The establishment of the National Library at Belvedere is a great step forward in the Library organisation of the country. Curzon's dream has come true and it is now a national institution of which every Indian can be proud. The richness of its contents is paralleled by the excellence of the amenities created for the reader. The Delivery of Books Act is a fundamental enactment of great Bibliographic potential to the country. The Government of India has embarked upon the current National Bibliography of India and the Sahitya Akademi is compiling a retrospective Bibliography of abiding Indian publications for the last 50 years. Well might the Librarian of today feel that he was blessed to be alive in this Dawn!

I am welcoming all of you not only to the All India Library Conference but also to the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres Conference. I am delighted that Calcutta is to have the honour of forming this new body which is bound to play a great part in Library development in this country. The Special Libraries all over the world have formed themselves into Associations with the specific purpose of studying and influencing documentation technique in the face of the prolific literature on special scientific subjects going into great ramifications. It is time we woke up and did the same.

I shall now close my address by welcoming all of you, delegates and invitees, to this great and historic city. I trust that all of you will forgive the shortcomings of our hospitality. Calcutta today is a city of stress and strain for homeless millions which has set itself the great task of making these suffering millions feel that they have a stake in life. There was a time when we could have put you on feather-beds as it were and fed you on milk and honey! We have tried our best to make you comfortable. The officers of the Reception Committee are at your service any time you want them.

To you, Sir, as the President of the Conference, I offer a hearty welcome. You are one of the Senior Librarians of the country and you are serving a great University. We are sure to profit by your advice and guidance.

As for myself, I feel greatly honoured at having been given this opportunity to welcome this distinguished gathering on an occasion like this. I could not have carried on my responsible work without the generous assistance and co-operation of a number of people. On behalf of the Reception Committee I have to thank Shri Lakshmi Nivas Birla whose graciousness has made it possible to hold our Conference in this excellent auditorium. I have to thank all our patrons and donors for their generous assistance in every way.

I request you now, Sir, to inaugurate the Conferences.

Inaugural Address

by

DR. H. C. MOOKERJEE, *Governor of West Bengal*

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee,

I have listened to your address of welcome with great interest and you are right when you say that I feel perfectly at home in such a gathering. Though it was gracious of you to call me an Acharya I do not want to wrap that toga around me. I would rather look upon myself as a lifelong student who has a great deal to learn and unlearn every day of his life.

I do not in any way consider the notion quaint that what is most provoking about age is that just when we have survived our many blunders into a cognition of life, it is time for us to go. All the same I would not have it otherwise. To live to be too old is to make a tyrant of memory, and of what use is wisdom when the affections do not sustain it ! 'The holiness of the heart's affections' is a warm phrase of Keats. And affections mean friends and those near and dear to you. The loneliness of high wisdom is a frightful thing to contemplate !

Please do not think I am philosophising out of context. I have keenly watched the growth of your profession. I am told that Librarianship now is a science and that there are very competent people in the making who can lead you to the most subtle ramifications of knowledge in the twinkling of an eye. The modern tempo of work does not allow a researcher to delve for his knowledge. His intellect is keen like a surgeon's knife poised to act on a prepared surface. The Bibliographer is there as the handmaid to the scholar and Library technique is said to have reached bell-push efficiency.

In these days of extreme specialisation, it is said that there is a need for an army of such men, white-coated and soft-footed, ready to hand over the tweezers and the scalpel to the operating master-mind whose slightest gestures are to be anticipated by the attendant brood. I believe that even a further step is taken when, regardless of the researcher, the librarian derives sheer joy in specifying the capillary developments of knowledge, a joy comparable to that of a taxonomist who identifies a new variation of a sub-species !

All honour to such achievement, I say. This efficiency is certainly something to be admired. But, alas, what of the minds and hearts of these busy bees ! What sort of human beings do they make? What conversation do they have in them?

It is the same problem in Education. There is a brilliant opening essay by Ernest Raymond in his most interesting book 'Through Literature to Life', where the boys are kindled by the imagination of a most unconventional teacher whose picturesque method was to carry them into the realms of high poetry ranging from the classics to the moderns at the slightest provocation of a stimulating phrase. The drill of modern psychology would look askance at such a personality. But his memory lives in the reminiscence of his students who attained fame.

I have always firmly held that it is the love of men more than of books that makes a good Librarian. In a school, the Librarian should gain the child's affection, at college the boy's affectionate regard, and in a research or an academic Library, the scholar's friendliness. The

very necessary discipline of technique should never be carried to gymnastic lengths. A means to an end should never be confused with the end itself.

It is most important that we should never forget our humanity in the *busyness* of our professions to borrow Stevenson's coinage. To come back to Keats' phrase, the 'holiness of the heart's affections' should be preserved at all costs. By all means grow wise but be sure you never grow dull! It is not to Librarians only that I make this appeal, but to all professions, namely that they should not lose the savour of life in the business of living.

Mr. Chairman, you have surveyed the Library activity in this country. It is very heartening to know that so much is being attempted by so many. I found that on the agenda of your Conference you are discussing School and Children's Libraries, Public Libraries, Classification schemes, Bibliographical organisation in India, and Training for Librarianship at various levels. It is indeed a very busy programme and I am sure that during the Conference there will be much fruitful loud-thinking.

You have one of your own senior men presiding over the Conference and I am sure he has much to say that will interest you. I do not like to delay his eagerly awaited address any longer. I thank you for asking me to inaugurate these two Conferences this afternoon. I do so with pleasure and I wish you all a very successful session.

Presidential Address

by

S. BASHIRUDDIN, *Librarian, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh*

SRI RAJYAPAL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf for honouring us with your presence this afternoon. Your presence is evidence of your interest in the cause of librarianship. We the librarians from all over the country feel assured that this cause has your support and patronage in the state over whose affairs you preside; it is a source of encouragement to us in our deliberations at this Conference.

We are beholden to the Reception Committee for extending its kind hospitality by inviting us to meet in this great seat of learning and culture. It is a matter of pride for us that an eminent educationist like Prof. Siddhanta should head the Committee. To my friends and colleagues I owe a debt of gratitude for the honour they have done me by calling upon me to occupy this chair. I take it as a token of the deep affection which they always had for me. Frankly, I value their affection more than I value the honour.

That I shall be presiding over the Conference at Calcutta is a matter of personal gratification to me for it was at this historic city that my associations with the library movement first began. I attended the Library Conference which Dr. Ranganathan had convened in this city in the year 1928. No less a person than the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Unfortunately Dr. Tagore was unable to join us at the Conference as he was busy elsewhere in the city where matters of great moment in the country's destiny were under the discussion of some of our greatest political leaders, many of whom, alas ! are no more with us today. Perhaps that was the first occasion when the idea of organising an Indian Library Association was conceived. It was again in this city in the year 1933 that I was present on the occasion of the founding of our Association.

Allow me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to attempt a brief appraisal of the activities of our Association in the past with a view to planning its future. I plead with you to join me in a heart-searching on the achievements and failures of our organisation. One of the characteristics of a profession, it is said, is that its practitioners tend to band together for mutual assistance in solving the problems connected with their labours. These problems for us librarians may be enumerated as better administration of libraries; improvement of the position and qualifications of the librarians; assistance in the promotion of legislation affecting public libraries; promoting bibliographical study and research, and, publishing information of service and interest to the members of the profession.

Viewed against the Association's objectives, I am afraid, our record during the past has not been very satisfying. We have banded together as a professional organisation and have been meeting, more or less regularly, every two years. But is it not a fact that our organisation has suffered from an absence of cohesion, vigour and dynamism ? Contacts established during the biennial meetings are seldom renewed. The library movement, as represented by the Association, has been weak. Although our achievements in the field of librarianship have not been

insignificant, the library movement has not made itself felt. Resolutions adopted are not followed up by action. Papers read and literature published reach only a thin fringe of the organisation; the day-to-day problems facing the rank and file of the profession receive little attention. Our activities have been confined to the top; we have failed to carry our message to the large mass of librarians in the country who are not luckily placed, and are unable to join us in our deliberations. Naturally, a feeling of frustration is perceptible in the profession. It seems that we have yet to find our moorings. This is all the more mystifying when we consider the fact that the profession has attained a certain degree of maturity; that we have, in our midst, librarians of high calibre and ability, and that India's contribution to the Library Science is both original and impressive.

While referring to India's share in the field of Library Science, I must pause awhile and avail myself of the opportunity to pay homage to that eminent librarian whose name is a household word with us; I mean, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. By his ascetic devotion to the cause of librarianship in general and in India in particular, Dr. Ranganathan has placed us under a debt of everlasting gratitude. I shall be doing scant justice to his achievements if I say that his contributions to Library Science have earned him international stature. He is a savant—the guru of the olden days. He has inspired generations of our librarians by his self-less application to the cause he espoused. No praise can adequately express our feelings of indebtedness to him because it is through his services that India has gained a permanent place in world-librarianship. Today he is in self-imposed exile from the country. Although his absence at our deliberations will be acutely felt, he will be with us in spirit. May he live long to serve the cause to which he has dedicated his life!

If I be permitted to hazard an explanation for this paradox in our movement, I would submit that, due to historical reasons, the growth and development of librarianship in India started at the apex. You all know that the library movement in the West had to pass through a process of evolution against certain historical developments before it came of age. The dawn of the age of industrialism forced people to realise that universal education was a compelling necessity for the successful organisation of an industrial society. This realisation resulted in the spread of literacy. Demands for free public libraries were a logical corollary to the new development. Reading became a social necessity to suit the changing pattern of the society. The expansion and enrichment of the university libraries were, on their part, a mere extension of those attached to colleges of liberal arts or to schools of theology. In our country, on the other hand, the library movement lacked this background. The process of evolution was missing.

But times are changing and we are meeting at what seems to me to be a turning point in the life of our country. Three years ago my learned predecessor in this chair observed, 'India is a new democracy. The institution that is equal to understand the job of linking the mind with life and work, and organising a communication system of ideas (in a democracy) is the Public Library'. These words were written when India had voluntarily chosen democracy to be its mode of life and the Indian people had taken a pledge that their decisions and their destiny shall be governed by the will of the people. This implies that the people at large must have knowledge of the important issues before choosing their representatives. Democracy could not succeed if the means of acquiring knowledge were not provided for. One of these potent means, it is realised by all, are free public libraries. Today we have marched farther still, and must be prepared to gear our activities in the context of the epoch-making Avadi Resolution which lays down a socialist pattern of life as the goal of modern India. In my humble opinion, this Resolution envisages a silent and peaceful revolution in the outlook of our people. A wise and far-sighted leadership dedicated to the betterment and uplift of the people has thus

taken a bold decision in order to save the country from the evils of the philosophy of *laissez-faire*. The implications of this new orientation in our way of life are far-reaching. Political democracy has been given a social content, and the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity have been vitalised. It has given a direction to the progress of our country. This progress shall be planned to suit the genius and the needs of the people.

Our Government, both at the Centre and in the States, have been quick to realise that universal education is a *sine qua non* for the realisation of this new order of society. The Deputy Minister of Education at the Centre informed the Lok Sabha only the other day that measures for introducing compulsory education up to the age of fourteen are soon to be adopted. The rural areas are to be covered with a network of 'gian mandirs'. It will not take long for those in control of our educational policies to realise that the success of universal education depends on the provision for setting up libraries side by side with the educational institutions. Addressing the All-Hyderabad Library Conference held in December 1955 at Secunderabad, Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, now the Education Secretary with the Government of India, said, 'In the Second Five-Year Plan we hope not only to continue the schemes already initiated, but to make fuller provision for the training of librarians and encourage the establishment of a number of children's libraries. Our endeavour is that, by the end of the Second Plan, all the States should be provided with Central and District Libraries, properly housed, and organised by efficient librarians who will know how to quicken them into life through the right kind of service and personal contacts.' These words are a clear indication of the mind of the Government. This new situation in the life of the country, I submit, imposes certain responsibilities on our Association. We must rise to the occasion and reorganise our activities to suit the needs of the rapidly changing conditions. I believe that the Association should devise means whereby it can keep in close touch with its branch organisations. A broad policy in regard to the organisation of libraries should be laid down for the guidance of local bodies. As experts in the field we should strive to influence the Government in their library policies. Library training should be brought into line with the new demands of our readers. The situation is full of thrills for an active library movement. Here is an opportunity for us to play a rôle worthy of our calling.

Library training in the new context deserves our particular attention. We have some very 'strong' schools in the country which award Diplomas, Degrees and Doctorates. These schools have produced a number of highly skilled and capable librarians. But nevertheless the courses prescribed for examinations at these schools, it would appear, lay almost exclusive emphasis on skills and techniques and pay little attention to the educational aspect. One of the many valuable experiences with which I came back from a recent tour of libraries in the U.S.A., was that a fundamental change had occurred in the approach towards library training in that country. I am sure my colleagues who toured the States with me had a similar experience. Emphasis, we noticed, had shifted from techniques and skills to a broadbased general education. Rigidity in methods was absent, and librarians were free to adopt procedures suitable to situations as they arose. Perhaps it would not be out of place here to express, on behalf of this Association, our deep gratitude to the librarians of the U.S.A. who received a party of twelve librarians from India warmly, and extended their traditional hospitality to us during our sojourn in their midst from the 11th February to the 9th of July last year. The tour was profitable in more respects than one. Its success was due to the kind and affectionate manner in which we were treated not only by American librarians but by the people of America at large. We came back impressed not only by the mammoth collections of books and periodicals in libraries furnished and equipped with an eye to the needs, comfort and convenience of the readers, but by the dynamism which pervades the profession from the largest to the smallest library. On the human side we came back enlightened in many ways.

To come back to the topic of library training, I would suggest that the Association appoint a strong committee which should go into the matter of revising the training courses. To quote Mr. Saiyidain again, 'We are gradually expanding the facilities for library training and recruiting trained librarians, but I am not quite sure whether their training is adequate and conceived imaginatively enough to give them a true vision of their work. They no doubt learn the techniques of their trade, and can perform their technical functions satisfactorily enough. But do many of them know that it is possible for them to make a tremendous impact on the cultural life of their people, if they play their part as it should be played! As I said earlier, a librarian has to be something of an educationist. May I now go further and say that he has also to be something of a psychologist, something of a public relations officer and something of an enthusiast for the things of the mind?' This may sound a rather tall order, as Mr. Saiyidain himself remarks. The fact, however, remains that the librarian of today cannot afford to be a mere custodian of books. One of the problems, facing us everywhere, is to make the public and the students book-conscious. Separate undergraduate open-access libraries, subject division reading rooms, the use of audio-visual aids, are some of the means adopted towards this end. It is doubtful, however, if all such measures can be effective in solving the issue unless problems in the nation's life on some other planes are tackled with courage and imagination. Life in India luckily is not yet as complex as it is in some other countries. The solution of the problem may be easier and simpler with us. The most hopeful feature of life in our country is the fact that our people always had a philosophy to sustain them in their life's journey. If we plan our training with a view to the rapid changes taking place around us, we will have achieved success in producing librarians who will not only be skilled technicians, but will be men inspired by a noble ideal before them.

I am not forgetful of the fact that the profession does not offer attractive prospects in position and emoluments to young men and women who possess higher academic qualifications in order to induce them to join it; that the employing authorities are not conscious of the rôle of librarians in the life of the community, and that, not uncommonly, the librarian is still regarded as a petty clerk who can attend to library work in addition to his other responsibilities. The managing bodies of our schools are guilty in the highest degree in this regard. More often, it is the attendance clerk who is assigned the additional duty of looking after the school library, or, it is a teacher who is expected to keep guard over an indifferent collection of out-of-date shabby books securely locked up in an assortment of cupboards of a variety of shape and size. This is most deplorable, as it is at the school age that the child can be made book-conscious. If today students at the university age show indifference towards reading, the fault can easily be traced to the schools where libraries do not receive the attention they deserve. Absence of reading habits among the adults is to a great extent due to the fact that at the early stages of their education they seldom had a chance of using 'real' books as different from books prescribed. A carefully selected collection of books, in attractive binding, placed within easy reach of youngsters, in a well furnished room, can contribute a great deal in creating in them an enduring taste for reading. An adequately trained librarian at the head of the school library can inspire children in acquiring not only reading habits, but also the skill in using the library. Signs are not wanting that there is a growing realisation of the importance of trained librarians in the various public and government institutions. A change in attitude towards the profession has already occurred. A few institutions have been offering more attractive emoluments as well as status. It is hoped that better training will bring about further changes. But the objective of improving the position and status of librarians is one which must be vigorously pursued by our organisation. It is a problem that deserves our attention.

I have been a university librarian all my life. Lately my mind has been exercised over one particular point which I wish to place before you. Libraries, be they school, college or university, are expected to serve the needs of the curricula followed in these institutions. The primary duty of the librarian is to collect, organise, and to arrange in order to bring to effective use the books and periodicals, which are called the life-blood of a library. Research and study, which suffered in their expansion during pre-Independence period in the universities, have received phenomenal impetus during the last few years. We have consequently to pay attention to the strengthening of library stock to meet the growing demands of our Faculties, for specialisation is proceeding apace. Our resources and energy are being devoted to collect material in the narrow fields of higher research. This is as it should be, and it will be a long time before our libraries can lay claim to any degree of sufficiency. But the point I wish to make is that we are in the danger of converting our libraries into highly organised workshops where the specialist can, to his heart's content, carry on his research without ever coming into contact with literature which can provide him with a philosophy of life as a whole. Our knowledge, our skills and techniques, and our devotion to our duty will, no doubt, make the library a scholar's paradise within whose precincts he will be able successfully to meet the intellectual challenges that are the essence of his professional existence, and emerge victorious. And yet I feel we shall be failing in one fundamental respect, namely, in contributing our share in the realisation of the aims and objectives of university education, which are so brilliantly stated in the first chapter of that *magnum opus*, commonly known as the Radhakrishnan Report. I cannot help quoting a passage from this chapter. It says, 'The purpose of all education, it is admitted by thinkers of East and West, is to provide a coherent picture of the universe and an integrated way of life. We must obtain through it a sense of perspective, a synoptic vision, a *samanvaya* of the different items of knowledge. Man cannot live by a mass of disconnected information. He has a passion for an ordered intellectual vision of the connections of things. Life is one in all its varied manifestations. We may study the factual relations of the different manifestations but we must have knowledge of life as a whole. It cannot be a collection of distracting abstracts but should be a harmony of patterns. The subject we study must be taught as parts of a connected curriculum . . . We cannot be wise without some basis of knowledge though we may easily acquire knowledge and remain devoid of wisdom . . . No amount of factual information would make ordinary man into educated or virtuous man unless something awakens in him an innate ability to live the life of the soul.' It is admitted that it is the responsibility of the universities to strive for this ideal. It is for them to frame their curricula in accordance with the lofty ideas embodied in the Report. Nevertheless I feel that every university librarian should derive inspiration from that Report while organising his library. It is true that we have to struggle with a difficult budgetary situation and that we do not always enjoy freedom in the matter of acquisitions for our libraries, and that we are so immersed in our operational duties, that we have little time left for broad educational planning. But it is my belief that if we bear in mind the philosophy of university education quoted above we can achieve some success. Perhaps you would expect me to suggest ways and means towards this end. I would not venture to do so. What I have said so far is loud thinking on my part. I have felt greatly exercised over certain issues in my experience and I invite you to join me in discovering the remedy.

Allow me briefly here, Ladies and Gentlemen, to refer to the anomalous position which still persists in certain universities in the matter of nomenclature of the librarian. The technical person responsible for the maintenance of the library is designated 'Assistant', and a member of one of the Faculties is called 'Librarian'. This system is a relic of an age when knowledge had not expanded to its present proportions, and when it was possible for a single individual, if he so

desired, to be a walking encyclopaedia. This is an age of specialisation and no one can have the pretence of omniscience; it is but proper that a person who has adopted a profession as his life's career should not be denied the appropriate nomenclature. I am glad to find that some institutions are contemplating a change in this matter. It is hoped that we will not have to struggle for this change much longer.

I wish to conclude with an appeal to my colleagues to follow up the proceedings of the various meetings of this Association during the short time that we are together with active zeal in the areas of their activities. It is the duty of everyone of us to strengthen the Association and vitalise it. The profession has a great future in the country, and the situation is full of opportunities for us to make our contributions. I remarked, a little while ago, that our progress has been at the apex. Let us all unite in an endeavour so that it permeate to the base, for without a strong base we will not be able to carry our message to the far-flung corners of our great country. In the end I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the patient hearing you have given to my rambling thoughts this afternoon.

The Meeting of Experts on the International Exchange of Publications held in Paris during the second week of February, 1956, under UNESCO auspices.

(The papers that follow are published by courtesy of the UNESCO.)

A Summary of the Working Paper by Mr. K. Schmidt-Phiseldeck on the International Exchange of Publications which was submitted to the Meeting of Experts at Paris during the second week of February 1956

(Summarising a working paper is not a very happy experience. By nature such a paper is analytical and goes into a lot of details drawing the attention of the experts to various facets of the problem. But considerations of space oblige us to emulate Procrustes, for which we beg the pardon both of the Unesco and Mr. K. Schmidt-Phiseldeck! The readers must not attribute to the author any limitations which result because of summarising the paper.)

Introduction

A meeting of experts will be held by Unesco in Paris in January 1956, under the authorization of resolution 4.132 of the eighth session of the General Conference of Unesco in Montevideo:

'*The Director-General is authorized to maintain the services necessary for the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention and the International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and for the preparation of international agreements on the exchange of publications, the microfilm reproduction of documents, and international regulations with regard to archaeological excavations.*'

It is expected that the following countries will be asked to provide experts to attend this meeting: Belgium, Italy, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Japan, Yugoslavia, India, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. One or more other countries may also be invited to participate.

Problems:

The problems of international exchange are of very different kinds ranging from political and philosophical questions to practical questions such as transport, arrangement of supplies, and the best way of using the material for exchange.

It is increasingly felt that a certain conformity in agreements and methods is desirable, and the task of the author of this paper is to formulate tentative suggestions for a multilateral agreement similar in scope to that prepared in Brussels in 1886—till now the only existing attempt at a general multilateral treaty.

A definition of exchange:

International exchange of publications is based on a contract, or arrangement, whereby the parties concerned, belonging to different nations, give one another, or promise to give one another, printed matter. This contract is based solely on the mutual consent of the parties; it is not, in principle, subject to any formula.

As a rule, the exchange consists of an agreement between two parties. Such an agreement may be embodied in an informal letter; what is important is that both parties should have consented.

Printed matter is taken to cover not only printed journals, periodicals, pamphlets and books, but also journals, periodicals, pamphlets and books which are typewritten, stencilled, mimeographed, photocopied, microfilmed or reproduced by any other mechanical method; including plans, maps, etchings, photos, etc.

Printed matter which for any reason (moral, political, etc.) remains unpublished cannot normally be used for purposes of international exchange.

The character of the materials:

Only a small part of the official documents and other administrative printed matter, and of scientific reports of the most immediate importance, is printed for sale, owing to the fact that the administration of the sale of such papers would never pay for a bookseller or a special bureau. The way of obtaining these papers has since the beginning been by exchange. Between States, exchanges are arranged by State treaty; between universities and other bodies the agreement may be of an unofficial,

reciprocal character. The importance of such agreements, even the most incomplete, cannot be overestimated. What may have started with a single gift or an isolated request has by means of return services led to continued collaboration.

The Brussels Convention:

In order to simplify and improve the exchanges of official publications the Convention of 1886 was elaborated and adopted in Brussels.

The Convention was multilateral in character and intended to be universal in its application.

The original signatory States of Convention were Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America. Formal ratifications were as follows: *1889* Belgium, Brazil, Portugal, Serbia, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay; *1892* Spain; *1897* Italy; *1921* Czechoslovakia, Poland; *1923* Rumania, Dominican Republic; *1924* Hungary, Latvia, Danzig; *1926* China; *1928* Egypt; and *1949* Iran. Spread over a period of 63 years 21 contracting States is not an encouraging picture. For Convention B the number of contracting States is 17 in 42 years, the last (Egypt) having ratified in 1928.

Since the original signing of these agreements the situation has changed considerably. Countries which adhered at one time no longer exist, and the application of the agreements between the countries does not function as it was intended.

Probably the most radical development has been the creation of exchange services in countries which have never signed the Brussels agreement, and the operation of exchange agreements patterned on those used by countries' members of the Brussels agreements. These loosely developed arrangements have been examined by international bodies on several occasions, notably by the League of Nations in 1924 and by Unesco in 1948. It is readily understandable that although the agreement still remains in force for the signatory powers, it was not, in 1948, considered possible to recommend further extension.

One reason for the inapplicability of the Brussels Convention is the increasing difficulty for defining official material and the fact that such material has increased on a quite unequal scale in different countries. Any comparison and definition on the basis provided by the Brussels Convention has, thus, become less and less and less fit for practical use.

Interest in a new multilateral agreement:

A treaty or agreement is the only rational way of overcoming obstacles to exchange due to fluctuations of value and lack of objective units of measurement. The most important questions for the committee of experts are the following:

(1) Is it desirable to recommend the establishment of a new general multilateral convention corresponding to the new order of things?

(2) Shall we perhaps limit ourselves to trying to form regional agreements?

(3) Should we recommend only improved bilateral schemes?

* In fact there were two conventions (A and B), but as Convention B is only concerned with the method of mailing some documents, they will generally be referred to as a single instrument in what follows.

** In the *Unesco Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications*, 1950, is quoted the Report of the Books and Periodicals Commission from 24 February, 1944: 'They have examined the terms of the Brussels Convention of 1886, the apparent reasons for its failure to secure the adherence of a greater number of States . . .' [p. 102 (English), p. 16 (French)].

PART I

The types of exchange material:

Exchange material may be grouped according to contents in the following categories:

1. *Political and administrative papers in general* (i.e. parliamentary acts, State budgets, law collections, treaty collections, census, statistics, national bibliographies, papers from general economic services such as production centres, etc.).

2. *Political and administrative papers in minor general services* (i.e. municipal acts, regional administration publications).

3. *Administrative papers which are also professional* (i.e. reports from all administrative institutions such as banks, schools, kindergartens, social institutions of all sorts, special statistics (medical, economic, etc.), reports on fishery, agriculture, defence, housing, churches, museums, theatres, universities and colleges, ship registers, reports on harbours, railways, and all other means of conveyance, and on all supplies of provisions. This group overlaps group 4 owing to the double (internal-fiscal and external-historical) purpose of all these communications).

4. *Professional papers which are also scientific* (many of the communications mentioned under 3 will also have this aspect).

5. *Scientific and scholarly papers of a general nature* (i.e. yearbooks, and series from universities and learned societies covering various fields of research and scholarly activities).

6. *Scientific and scholarly papers according to their specialized character* (i.e. learned series from specialized institutes of all sorts, fine arts, medicine, agriculture, etc.). The above groups would be printed and edited without regard to export possibilities, since they are necessary to the internal life of a country—consideration for use abroad would merely require an increased number of copies.

A special problem, on the contrary, is raised by the following groups which are printed mainly with a view to providing official foreign information.

7. *Information including scientific material.*

8. *Information including literary material.*

9. *Information with touristic aims* (often including brilliant photos, excellent maps and geographical information not to be had elsewhere).

10. *Information with an aesthetic aim.*

11. *Pure publicity, mostly without lasting value* (i.e. political pamphlets, export calendars, etc.).

In addition to the commercial material for sale and the 'official' material for exchange, another category of publications should not be neglected, i.e. *commercial publicity material.* It would be useful if such material, which is freely distributed to those who are interested, could in a limited way be despatched by the official bureaux for exchange. An important part of such material consists of *industrial catalogues*, useful to authorities as price indicators as well as for current technical information; such catalogues are also necessary for studies in technical economy and for research in the history of technology.

To sum up the State and *the State administration* produce publications for their own use, but they are often ready to increase the number of copies in order to supply material for export, exchange or gifts.

The *learned institution* prints books and periodicals for its own use and at the same time for exchange, in order to get foreign material for its own use in return.

Both kinds of editors may use printed matter as gifts, the *State* for information, the *learned societies* because they are interested in international scientific collaboration and are anxious to make known in the learned world their progress and points of view.

Methods of exchange:

The means of providing exchange material are the following:

1. The State may decide that copies of all publications, commercial or other in a certain number, apart from the copy or copies destined for conservation (depot legal), must be *delivered to the exchange centres from the printer or editor.*

2. *The State* may act as the publisher of books and periodicals which in another country would be published by commercial editors. Official publications may in such a case cover almost the whole production, and the division into official and non-official publications then has quite a different meaning. It will therefore be preferable and even necessary to adopt classification according to *contents*, and not by the issuing bodies, as basis for new general agreements.

3. *The State* or the specialized branch of public administration may give subventions to authors and/or publishers, on condition that a number of copies shall be handed over to the authorities for international exchange for the benefit of State institutions.

4. *The State may be obliged to buy commercial material for exchange.* After World War II, with monetary disorders in many countries and the impossibility of purchasing goods on a pure monetary basis, the only possible system was exchange. Under normal conditions commercial books and periodicals ought not to be bought for exchange.

5. In national and international exchange the *duplicate publications* which accumulate in all libraries and deposits are important assets. Often considered as dead burdens in the libraries, they take on new value when considered for exchange.

The problem of value:

The problem of value is one of the most difficult which has to be faced. While it can sometimes be avoided in bilateral treaties covering *total* exchange between two countries (where official publishing practices are similar and where all official documents without exception are exchanged), *it arises at once where there is choice and selection.**

The problem differs according to group of publications. For political and administrative papers in general (Nos. 1-2), *all monetary valuation would be arbitrary.* Almost all publications in this group are of no commercial value; choice and selection may not even be necessary.

In view of the great difference between countries in the number of publications from the groups 5 and 6 (university series and scholarly publications from specialized institutes) it may be difficult or quite out of the question to find a strict reciprocity. Ten volumes may correspond to one thousand, and 16 pages to 480. Enumeration as well as weighing fail. This problem demands flexible treatment in any *general* multilateral situation or in the conclusion of *general* bilateral agreements between States of *quite different size* and scholarly importance. The problem can usually be met by

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* See the remarks on value in the *Unesco Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications*, 1950, pp. 98-99 (English) and p. 13 (French).

stipulating that exchange of this material takes place by category, or by individual agreements between institutions. The institutions may exchange piece for piece, periodical for periodical, and series for series.

An *institute* publishing a first-class periodical or series may be able to build up a fine special library by using its publications to take full advantage of wise and flexible policy of international exchange. *The State may also do this* based on a wise application of its agreements.

Brief outline of the present situation :

The present position is only partly reflected in the multifarious networks of agreements which have been prepared in order to promote cultural collaboration and secure official goodwill to all educational, scientific and cultural endeavours in the world.

The material which has been received by Unesco —answers to questionnaires, etc.—is too incomplete to give a full picture of the situation, but more material is expected.

It may be useful here to sum up these reports and, perhaps, to add a few new facts.

East Asia, South-East Asia and Pacific :

Japan : The National Diet Library has a Division of International Affairs performing the function of an international exchange agency. Official agreements exist only with the Commonwealth of Australia, but regular exchange takes place with many centres in Europe, the United States of America and India. There are energetic efforts to extend exchange activity, and in collaboration with Yugoslavia a new general convention has been proposed in 1951.

Australia and New Zealand: These two countries concluded a formal agreement on the exchange of governmental documents in 1953. Australia has a number of exchange agreements (*Unesco Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications*) but no detailed plan has been elaborated. As members of the Commonwealth, both countries have close cultural relations with the United Kingdom and with France. For exchanges of certain kinds of publications, the Colombo Plan of technical assistance may also be of a certain importance.

Cambodia, Laos and *Viet-Nam* have still their traditional close relation to French culture, but have strong links also with the surrounding countries.

The Indonesian Republic : Many requests *for* exchange of books and periodicals have been received from the Indonesian Republic, but no organized system of agreements has as yet been established.

Important relations between the countries of South-East Asia are reflected in exchange of books particularly exports from *India* to *Ceylon*, *Indonesia* and *Thailand* (8C/PRG/11, p. 26).

With most of these countries the United States of America has concluded agreements concerning exchange of official documents (recent examples are those with *Indonesia*, 1950; *India*, 1951; *Pakistan*, 1951).

The position in this enormous part of the world can be described as follows: A great deal has been started. Few agreements. Within the framework of a general convention, Unesco's initiative and help should be of greatest value.

The Middle East :

The *Arab League* Treaty (1945) is a basis for extended cultural exchanges within this group of States.

Egypt, in 1928, signed the Brussels Convention+ Annex.

The other States of the Middle East have relations both with the Arab League and with Europe. Many cultural agreements have been signed but special arrangements for exchange of publications are few.

In 1944, the United States of America concluded agreements with *Afghanistan* and *Iraq*.

Iran became a signatory to the Brussels Convention in 1949. Israel has had an agreement with the United States of America since 1950 concerning official publications.

Both regional and international relations exist in this area, but here also the situation concerning the exchange of printed matter might be improved.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

Several cultural treaties have been concluded between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries among the People's Democracies, but the texts published are very short and give no specifications on exchanges of publications. Further information on methods employed would be valuable.

Many individual exchanges with Western countries have been realized through the Academies of Science in Leningrad and Moscow. Kiev has also contributed from time to time.

Reciprocal action may be widely extended as a result of the entry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics into Unesco.

Europe (not including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) :

It is not surprising that specialists in Italy and Yugoslavia have at various times proposed the establishment of a new general convention. Under the present system of agreements, old traditions

dominate the practice of exchange. This may be good, but when new centres are created, difficulties are apt to arise, for example because the number of copies available for exchange in older universities are fixed and limited, and not available to newer institutions.

In some groups, e.g. the *Scandinavian countries*, the internal exchange arrangements between the countries are based on former practice but with no formal agreements, and they are now so confused and overlapping that reform is urgent.

The types of agreements vary from formal official agreements to informal arrangements between the heads of national exchange centres.

The agreements may concern total exchange of all governmental printed matter or selective exchange. An excellent description is given in the *Unesco Report on Cultural Agreements* (8C/PRG/11, p. 45), leaving an impression of enormous unevenness.

In their exchange relations outside Europe the complexity of the work of the European States is multiplied, and the networks are dense or loose in different directions according to language and interest. All countries of Western Europe have connexion with the United States of America. The United Kingdom has its links with the Commonwealth countries. Spain and Latin America are closely tied together, and so are Portugal and Brazil. The countries of Eastern Europe are linked with Russia. France and Italy are more universal. A certain common Mediterranean interest exists.

There is nothing extraordinary in all this, but it points out that one way to provide a broader basis of exchanges would be to counteract too strong 'family isolation'.

A special United States, Canadian and Inter-European service has recently been organized by the OEEC for the exchange of scientific and technical publications whereby six copies of each publication are distributed to technical libraries or to industries in the receiving country. The emphasis on the selective nature of the exchanges within a multilateral agreement seems to be the important feature of this service, and is worthy of study.

Africa (including Egypt and the Union of South Africa):

Africa may from our point of view be considered as an annex to Europe. All official exchanges (with the apparent exception of Ethiopia and Liberia) appear to be arranged from the outside. No agreements exist. There will be much work to be done in the future, even if the start must have a unilateral character.

The Americas:

The *Canadian* Government is prepared to extend exchanges of publications, and all other exchanges are firmly supported. Canada is a partner of the OEEC programme.

The decisive rôle of the United States of America in the history of publications exchange has often been pointed out, particularly the rôle of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution. The situation is so well known that it is hardly necessary to describe it here. Reference should be made to the recent study of Robert D. Stevens' *The Rôle of the Library of Congress in the International Exchange of Official Publications* and to Laurence J. Kipp's *The International Exchange of Publications.*

The present view in the United States of America on the Brussels Convention is reflected in its report to Unesco: 'The implementation of these conventions is not entirely satisfactory. Some of the signatories to these conventions have not established well-functioning exchange agencies. Many countries do not have centralized printing establishments and have not enacted legislation requiring the printing of a specific number of copies for international exchange use.'

Latin America:

One of the most interesting facts concerning exchange agreements is the interest among Latin American countries in close collaboration and organization (including new plans for organization). In most of these States national exchange centres are established, some of them set up even before the Brussels Convention (Chile, 1874; Colombia, 1868; El Salvador, 1870), others to fulfil the conditions of that convention (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Republica Dominicana, and Uruguay), the rest according to agreements concluded with the United States of America.

Many libraries in these countries are largely built up on the basis of an inter-American exchange of books and periodicals. A statistical report from the Biblioteca Nacional in Lima from 1951 states that of 1,232 periodicals in the library, 480 come from Peru itself, and 752 from abroad, and of the latter 531 come as exchange material. Only 70 are subscriptions and 151 gifts. The subscriptions mostly derive from the United States of America, 57, next comes Europe, 9, and then South America, 4. The distribution of the exchange material received gives the following picture: United States of America, 151; Central America, 109; South America, 136; Europe, 129; Asia, 2; Africa, 4. Current official publications (not included above): from Peru itself, 395; North America, 71; Central America, 50; South America, 164; and other countries, 4: plus international (United Nations, Unesco,

OEA, etc.), 191. (See Biblioteca Nacional, *Fenix* 8, 1952.)

The first regional multilateral agreement was signed in Mexico in 1901-02. The agreement was signed by 17 governments, but the mutual requests of books in its text are so extensive that Kipp refers to them as 'scarcely realistic'.

A second agreement, the Buenos Aires Convention on Interchange of Publications (1936), was signed by all the American republics.

Resolutions from many conferences and meetings support the exchange of publications (see the Report on 'The International Exchange of Publications in the Americas'. The Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., 1954).

Unesco assisted in the holding of a seminar on the National and International Exchange of Publications in Havana, Cuba, in November 1953. The establishment of a Cuban Centre for Exchange of Publications will be dealt with later on.

In spite of all these programmes there are still many things which are unsatisfactory. The carrying out of the agreements is uneven, and there is not sufficient relationship to the world outside America. Unesco has made an appreciable effort to assist libraries in Latin America in increasing their exchanges of publications with libraries in Europe and Asia, and will hold a special regional conference on Exchanges of Publications in September 1956, probably in Havana, Cuba.

The above outline of the present situation is quite incomplete. In order to make it more complete, a great deal of material would need to be available. But before the holding of Unesco's expert meeting, and during the session, a great deal of information will be contributed to the Secretariat. However, it is the view of the author of this paper that it is not necessary to know all the details in order to examine a proposal for a new International General Convention. That such a convention, as well as individual agreements, and improved methods, are needed and demanded, would be very difficult to deny.

PART II

On the basis of the information contained in the first part of this report, it may be expected that the expert meeting held under the auspices of Unesco in 1956 will deal with the following questions :

1. A general multilateral convention to extend or replace the Brussels Convention of 1886.
2. The establishment of regional agreements.
3. Bilateral arrangements between States or between competent organizations (Governmental or other), within the framework of (1) and (2)—not in order to limit the direct contacts but to facilitate them.
4. The organization of an executive international organ empowered to establish, regulate, and develop exchanges, and to give its authoritative support in order to facilitate and accelerate transport, and in order to give international bibliographical help and perhaps (according to the additional proposal No. 7) to administrate an international stock of books equalizing research and study conditions in Member States (cf. the Constitution of Unesco, Article 1, 2(*b*) 'to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity').
5. The rôle of rapid expedition in general and under special conditions.
6. National exchange centres, their scope and rôle.
   (*a*) Provision of information on existing exchange possibilities within each country.
   (*b*) Creation of State Paper Rooms or collections, and distribution to individual administrations. Effective use of the material.
   (*c*) Bibliographical services. Compulsory lists of official publications.
   (*d*) Distribution of duplicate publications.
   (*e*) Advisory service on exchange work.
7. A related problem, equalizing book stock.

1. A general multilateral convention :

When in 1886, after several preparatory meetings, the Brussels Convention was concluded, the aim was to formalize existing exchange arrangements and to extend exchange to new countries. Enough has been said to show that a full international framework is lacking and that the need for it has been expressed on several sides. This is justified by the fact that the present situation in which the exchanging partners are divided into two groups, the Brusselians and the others, is very unhappy, as is the present practice of starting new regional agreements. A recent working paper prepared for the Inter-American Cultural Council comments: 'Multilateral agreements are needed to create an international basis for bi-national agreements and should be flexible enough to permit workable bilateral agreements.' Adherence to the Brussels Convention cuts across or duplicates adherence to more recent

agreements. The question for the experts will consequently be the following :

(*i*) To ensure the reciprocity which is at the basis of all exchanges, what form of multilateral agreement is necessary?

(*ii*) Should another system now be substituted for that set up by the Brussels Convention of 1886?

Briefly, a new convention should have th following main features :

(*a*) The general principle of reciprocity concerning exchange operations should be affirmed in the first article. This article would cover material for exchange without any reservation, i.e. such things as parliamentary acts or corresponding legislative papers and the central administrative papers, bibliographical material and governmental reports.

(*b*) A second article would provide for the types of publications which can be exchanged on an individual basis by *category*, possibly with the aid of some supplementary notification. Any two countries or their administrative institutions would be free to come to individual agreement concerning the categories of publications included in this article in which they were interested.

(*c*) The establishment of national exchange centres which in the Brussels Convention was put in the first article might preferably be dealt with in third place.

(*d*) Further articles should cover the preparation of necessary bibliographies, the transmission of documents and the advisory service of the national exchange centres.

The following annotations will show in what way the Brussels Convention of 1886 might be amended:

Brussels Convention	*Comments*
Convention (A) for the international exchange of official documents, scientific and literary publications concluded at Brussels, 15 March, 1886.	
Article I: There shall be established in each of the contracting States a bureau charged with the duty of the exchanges.	The principle of reciprocity is to be established. The official publications, which the contracting powers agree to exchange in one copy to each State, are the following: Parliamentary acts or corresponding legislative papers and all administrative publications which are published in the country of their origin, comprising the National Bibliography, the State Handbook, the Bodies of Laws, and the Decisions of the Court of Justice, and the Administrative Reports from Central, Federal and Regional Governmental Boards and Offices (these categories can be increased or decreased).
Article II: The publications which the contracting States agree to exchange are the following: (1) The official documents, parliamentary and administrative, which are published in the country of their origin; (2) The works executed by order and at the expense of the governments.	*Comments:* (1) In application of the principle of reciprocity, the obligation of exchange is strictly limited to the categories that are effectively sent by the other signatory States. *alternative* (2) The obligation is limited to categories fixed by simple declaration from one Member State to another. (3) Other categories (to be defined) are to be exchanged on the basis of individual agreements made for each category. (No State is obliged to send publications in any particular category to which it has not given prior consent.)

The criteria for selection shall be the content, whether or not it is published by the government. The individual agreements will be made within the framework of this convention.

Article III: Each bureau shall cause to be printed a list of the publications that it is able to place at the disposal of the contracting States. This list shall be corrected and completed each year and regularly addressed to all of the bureaux of exchange.

Comments: A centre or bureau charged with the duty of exchange should be set up. It shall be directly responsible to the government and administratively independent of individual libraries or institutions. It should prepare the lists of publications for exchange in the categories described above, making a clear distinction between titles of periodicals or other current material and those of non-current single issues.

The list shall be corrected and completed at least each year, and regularly addressed to all the centres or bureaux of exchange, as well as to depository libraries, on request.

Article IV: The bureaux of exchange will arrange between themselves the number of copies which they may be able eventually to demand and furnish.

Article V: The transmissions shall be made directly from bureau to bureau. Uniform models and formulas will be adopted for the memoranda of the contents of the cases, as well as for all the administrative correspondence, requests, acknowledgments of reception, etc.

Comments: The transmissions of the documents of Article I shall be made directly from centre or bureau to centre or bureau as fast as they are published, and never later than two months after publication. Each of the governments shall bear all supplementary charges including postal, rail, and shipping costs arising under the present convention in connexion with transportation within its own country. In case of transportation by sea in bulk, the shipment shall be made to a port reasonably convenient to the exchange office of the receiving party.

Article VI: For exterior transmissions, each State assumes the expenses of packing and transportation to the place of destination. Nevertheless, when the transmission shall be made by sea, special arrangements will regulate the share of each State in the expense of transportation.

Article VII: The bureaux of exchange will serve in an officious capacity, as intermediaries between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc., of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications.

Comments: The centre or bureau will serve in an officious capacity as intermediary between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc., of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications. It should assume certain functions in connexion with the organization of exchanges.

It remains, however, well understood that, in such case, the duty of the bureaux of exchange will be confined to the free transmission of the works exchanged and that these bureaux will not in any manner take the initiative to bring about the establishment of such relations.

Article VIII: These provisions apply only to documents and works published after the date of the present convention.

Article IX: The States which have not taken part in the present convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request. This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government, and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

Article X: The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels as soon as practicable. It is concluded for 10 years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and it will remain in force beyond that time so long as one of the governments shall not have declared, six months in advance, that it renounces it.

PART III

Procedure :

The General Conference of Unesco, in considering proposals for the adoption of an international convention, has a choice between two courses of action. It can either adopt the international convention at one of its sessions, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article IV, paragraph 3 of the Constitution.

Application of the convention :

Having agreed on the official exchange arrangements through the convention, the interest of the governments must be to profit as much as possible.

The adoption of a convention is not merely the end of a procedure, but should be the start of new efforts.

Within the framework of the convention there are many ways of achieving its aims.

1. It may still be advantageous to establish *full exchange of all governmental publications* between two States.

2. One copy of the official documents may, in some cases, not be sufficient, because the signatory States are organized in quite different ways.

(*a*) The centralized State has no problem here, one copy from abroad usually being sufficient. Between two centralized administrations one copy in both directions will suffice. For two governments administering countries of different sizes, and under different conditions, or for two States far apart from one another in cultural and linguistic matters, a partial exchange should be recommended.

(*b*) A federation of States may want a copy for every constituent State, offering in exchange material from the central federal administration as well as from the constituent ones. In Commonwealth organizations every State may be considered as completely independent.

(*c*) Local administrations may be interested in foreign official documents and demand copies under the terms of one of the supplementary agreements to the convention.

(*d*) Some States have many learned and technical centres connected with universities, colleges, and with technical, agricultural, and commercial high schools, which all need material and all publish material; others are centralizing their institutions for scientific research and higher education, and so they may content themselves with fewer copies.

3. There is a great difference between the treatment of current and non-current material.

(*a*) Current material consists of two sorts: (1) the regular periodical, issued by the government itself or by a governmental institution: (2) reports, statistics, etc., regularly published but not in the form of a periodical or series.

(*b*) The non-current material may be in single or a number of volumes, not always in numerical order. In his group we very often find first-class material highly demanded everywhere. Within the terms of the convention even the most expensive publications will be received free on a reciprocal basis. From time to time there arise in this field some questions of value, but such matters can be taken care of within the scope of individual bilateral arrangements.

All these 'secondary' matters include problems of different kinds: political, economic, legal, diplomatic and practical, which have to be dealt with in as efficient a manner as possible. The rôle of the national exchange centres will therefore be decisive. They should be furnished with sufficient power and authority and maintain direct collaboration with their Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with Unesco. For most common questions the central international executive organ should be of the

greatest value as an adviser and as an agency for negotiations about postal and transport facilities, etc. It can suggest improvements of methods on the basis of study of existing practices, and of legal, political and diplomatic possibilities in all parts of the world.

The utilization of official exchange material :

From a library point of view many official documents may be found both troublesome to handle and hard to classify—more fit for archives. But this is on the whole a superficial consideration. If the material is useful for the State administration, and for political, historical, and economic studies, now and in the future, such objections cannot be accepted. It remains the duty of the librarian to make all printed sources for study easily accessible in one way or the other. In a recent article James B. Childs describes the French Government documents as 'a rich, relatively unknown field, valuable not only in itself but as a reflection of the French administration which for so long has served as an example and model to other nations of Europe'*—and the same can be said of the material from many other countries in and outside Europe.

To utilize the material some special efforts are undeniably demanded. We can divide the activity necessary for that purpose into :

(i) Current political examination for topical information;
(ii) Current technical examination for industrial information;
(iii) Linguistic studies; and
(iv) Historical and economic studies.

All these call for close collaboration with universities and research centres.

The *political examination* of foreign official documents ought to be made by students of history and political science, and should be submitted in weekly or monthly reports to the bureaux of the parliaments or the corresponding legislative organs.

The *technical examination* may be placed under the charge of engineers, e.g. in connexion with their work in a productivity centre or, in Europe, as a supplement to the examination of the material coming from the OEEC exchanges or similar arrangements in other countries. Reports should be given immediately to the industries.

Documents written in foreign languages will give *linguistic specialists* a unique opportunity to follow their profession.

The wealth of *historical and economic information* which is contained in the official papers is available for use in research. A better organization of these documents, which are too often disregarded, will also show that they are inestimable sources for a more open-minded international, political and social understanding.

It is to be recommended that the experts give information about experiences of the use of official papers, and of their application as study material.

The relation of the convention on exchange to other international agreements :

The adoption of a new general convention on exchange must take into account existing bilateral and multilateral agreements on cultural relations, existing exchange agreements on all levels, and the Unesco Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, etc. The relationship of libraries and documentation centres to the exchange centres cannot be neglected. The adaptation of existing and future bibliographical lists of governmental publications to the scheme of the new convention must be discussed by the experts. Though the bibliographer is obliged to follow the administrative patterns of his own country to give a real picture of its activity, some regional efforts would be of value.

Special reference ought to be made to the Unesco Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials referred to above, since it deals with several points which are relevant to our convention. The two instruments, however, do not cover the same spheres, the one being a trade and tariff instrument, the other being of a non-monetary character. They are, of course, separate legal entities and conflicts or overlapping do not seem liable to arise.

CONCLUSION

States may be organized in many different ways, but the State organization must always make use of printed matter, or material reproduced in some other way. To know this material is to know the function of the State.

Within the State, the life of its population will bear the stamp of the literature—in the *largest* sense of the word—which is published there.

To have free and easy access to official, scientific and private literature of a foreign country means to

* James B. Childs, *French Government Document Bibliography* (Reprint from 'Library Science in India', 1954), p. 13.

have the possibility of being acquainted with its form of life, and to understand it.

Without the goodwill of the State itself, and without a well-organized international exchange no real understanding can be achieved.

The adoption of the convention and adherence to its principles will be proof of the goodwill of a State to follow, in practice, the work of Unesco 'to promote the free flow of ideas', and to support this effort inside its own area with all its authority.

ANNEX I

Select bibliography of publications consulted :

UNESCO, *Constitution*, 1946.

Laurence J. Kipp, *The International Exchange of Publications.* Washington, 1951.

Robert D. Stevens, *The Rôle of the Library of Congress in the International Exchange of Official Publications.* A brief history. Washington, The Library of Congress, 1953.

UNESCO, *Manuel des Exchanges Internationaux de Publications.* Prepare avec le concours de Mlle J. L. Dargent. Paris, 1950. (Also the 2nd edition of this *Manuel*, edited and revised by Dr. von Busse, to be published in 1956.)

OAS, *The International Exchange of Publications in the Americas.* (Working Paper. Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., 1954.)

UNESCO, *Report on Cultural Agreements.* Unesco General Conference. Eighth Session. 8C/PRG/11, 1954.

UNESCO, *Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. A Guide to its Operations.* Paris, 1954.

UNESCO, *Resumeny recomendaciones del Seminario sobre Canje nacional e internacional de Publicaciones.* La Habana, 1954. (Suplemento al *Boletin de la Unesco para las bibliotecas*, Vol. VIII, 4.)

UNESCO/CUA/76
PARIS, 27 March, 1956

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Final Report on the Meeting of Experts on the International Exchange of Publications

Unesco House, Paris, 6–10 February, 1956

1. At its eighth session the General Conference adopted the following resolution (IV. 1. 4. 132):

> 'The Director-General is authorized to maintain the services necessary for . . . the preparation of international agreements on the exchange of publications . . . '

2. In conformity with the above resolution, the Director-General commissioned Mr. K. Schmidt-Phiseldeck, Director of the 'Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling af Videnskabelige Publikationer' (Danish Institute for the International Exchange of Scientific Publications), to prepare a report on the international exchange of publications for the information of Unesco Member States and to check their opinions on the outstanding questions. Mr. Schmidt-Phiseldeck submitted his report to the Director-General in June 1955 and it was circulated to all Member States on 22 August along with a letter (ML/1115) requesting comments and observations. The same report served as the basic working document for the Meeting of Experts.

By 15 January, 1956, 24 countries had sent replies, which were summarized in document UNESCO/LBA/Conf. 17/2 and Addendum I for submission to the expert meeting. The summary recorded that 16 countries had expressed their complete or qualified approval of action by Unesco leading toward the formulation of a new convention. The reply received from France included two proposed draft texts for conventions on the international exchange of publications. These were used by the Committee as a basis for their detailed studies. A further proposal was presented by Dr. Blagojevic, a member of the Committee of Experts.

3. The meeting took place at Unesco House from 6 to 10 February, 1956. The following were present :[1]

Experts :

Dr. Mohammed Hussein AL YASSIN, Cultural Attaché at the Embassy of Iraq, Paris.
Mr. W. BIENKOWSKI, Director, National Library, Warsaw, Poland.
Dr. B. BLAGOJEVIC, Professor, Faculty of Law, Former Director of the Bibliographical Institute, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
Mr. J. CAIN, General Administrator of the National Library, Paris, France.

[1] Mr. T. Ichikawa, Director, International Relations Section, National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan, who had been invited to attend the meeting, was prevented by illness from being present.

Mr. Jorge CASH MOLINA, Director of the International Exchange Service, National Library, Santiago, Chile.

Professor V. CHUNKOV, Director of the Library, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. L. COFFIN, Assistant Director, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., United States of America.

Mr. W. COX, Deputy Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, London, United Kingdom.

Dr. M. CREMER, Director, Westdeutsche Bibliothek, Marburg/Lahn, German Federal Republic.

Miss J. DARGENT, Director of the International Exchange Service, Royal Library, Brussels, Belgium.

Mr. B. S. KESAVAN, Director, National Library, Calcutta, India.

Mr. G. PORFIRIO, Director, Ufficio per gli scambi internazionali, Rome, Italy.

Mr. K. SCHMIDT-PHISELDECK, Director, Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling af Videnskabelige Publikationer (I.D.E.), Copenhagen, Denmark.

Assistants :

Dr. G. VON BUSSE, Director, Internationale Austauschstelle, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic.

Mr. M. IVANUSIC, Director of the International Exchange Service, Bibliographical Institute, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Mrs. BELIAEVA, Acquisition Dept., Lenin Library, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. G. H. SPINNEY, Keeper, State Paper Room, British Museum, London, United Kingdom.

Mr. VANDENBRANDE, Head of the Foreign Legislation Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.

Observers :

Australia: Mr. N. S. LYNRAVN, Liaison Officer, Commonwealth National Library, London, United Kingdom.

International Federation for Documentation: Mr. HAMEL, Chief, Exchange Department, Royal Library, The Hague, Netherlands.

International Federation of Library Associations: Mr. KESSEN, Director, University Library, Leiden, Netherlands.

Organization for European Economic Co-operation: Mr. BÖHM, Librarian, Paris, France.

Mr. W. COX was elected Chairman; Mr. KESAVAN, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. SCHMIDT-PHISELDECK, Rapporteur.

4. The Agenda adopted for the meeting is to be found in Annex I.

The following report was adopted unanimously at the session of the Committee held on 10 February, 1956.

5. **Introduction :**

5. 1 The Constitution of Unesco having made provision for initiative on the part of the Director-General to develop international exchange of publications, the Committee, summoned by him for that purpose, reports and recommends as follows:

5.2 The Committee examined the operation of the Brussels Convention of 1886 over the last years, and was firmly of the opinion that a new international agreement covering the many other arrangements now in force was required, and that the new agreement should take account of the growing importance of publications from other than government sources.

5.3 The Committee recommended an increase in the world-wide exchange of publications to strengthen the foundations of international understanding.

5.4 The Committee reviewed the working of the present exchange arrangements and was of the view that separate consideration was necessary for official and non-official material.

6. **Official publications:**

6.1 All countries should promote exchanges of their official documents.

The following seven points should be considered in any arrangements governing the exchange of such publications.

6.1.1 *Confidential and non-public documents:* Exchange should not apply to confidential documents nor to printed matter or circulars of a non-public character.

6.1.2 *Form of exchange preferred:* Every exchange between one State and another should be the subject of a bilateral agreement, which might simply take the form of an exchange of letters.

6.1.3 *Rôle of the Exchange Service:* For official publications the exchange body should be the national exchange service or, where no such service exists, the authority designated for the purpose (see 7.3 below). This authority should be provided with powers to command the material required.

6.1.4 *Principle of reciprocal treatment:* All bilateral exchange agreements should afford reciprocal treatment and the quantity of material involved should be freely arranged in the agreement.

6.1.5 *Transport:* Each government should bear the transportation costs, by mail, airmail, rail and sea and all other costs entailed, in the despatch of the material exchanged. Particular arrangements concerning sea transport might be necessary.

6.1.6 *Lists of the publications for exchange:* The list of publications exchanged, on either side, should be drawn up by agreement between the exchange bodies. The lists made out by each government and accepted by the other may, however, be revised from time to time, and shortened or extended by simple agreement between the two exchange bodies without there being any necessity to reopen negotiations between the two governments.

6.1.7 *Indication of exchange offers in national bibliographies:* In any list of official publications those which are actually available for exchange might be indicated by some distinguishing mark.

7. **Publications other than official:**

7.1 For the encouragement of international exchange of publications outside the official ambit, the Committee considered that the scope of exchange arrangements and the methods of exchange needed definition. The Committee agreed on the following recommendations:

7.2 *Scope of the exchange agreements:* Each State should undertake to promote and encourage the conclusion and application of agreements for the exchange of publications of a cultural, scientific and technical character, such as books,

newspapers and periodicals, maps and plans, photographs, microcopies, musical scores, as between both governmental bodies and non-governmental institutions.

7. 3 *National Exchange Centres:* The Committee considered that it was desirable that in each country there should exist a service to facilitate the exchange of publications. In countries where no such service is set up, a body should be designated to carry out the functions of exchange.

The Committee agreed on the following main duties of exchange centres:

7. 3. 1 They should promote and facilitate the exchange of publications.

7. 3. 2 They should co-ordinate the activity of all institutions which have arranged exchange agreements. Such institutions should supply information to exchange centres of these agreements.

7. 3. 3 They should have information concerning the publications of their own countries which are available for exchange.

7. 4 The Committee agreed that complete centralization of exchanges in the national exchange centres would be unsuitable in countries where considerable delegation of powers and functions to ensure flexibility was essential.

8. **Recommendation for action by the Director-General:**

8. 1 *In the light of the above decisions, the Committee agreed that the Director-General should recommend that the General Conference of Unesco take action for the preparation of an international agreement to facilitate the exchange of publications.*

9. **Form of a new agreement:**

9. 1 The Committee reviewed the various forms which such an agreement might take, notably:

9. 1. 1 A single agreement, certain clauses of which would enable contracting States to retain freedom of action in respect of certain specified matters.

9. 1. 2 A single agreement containing two parts, one dealing with official publications, the other with non-official publications, and containing a clause whereby contracting States might exclude from their ratification one or the other of the two parts.

9. 1. 3 Two separate agreements for official and non-official publications.

9. 2 The Committee expressed no preference at this stage but left the matter for further study.

9. 3 Countries which had not taken part in the formulation of any new agreement should be encouraged to adhere to it if they so desired.

10. **Other recommendations:**

The preceding recommendations cover the minimum requirement in any new agreement for the international exchange of publications. The following recommendations deal with exchange matters of a general nature.

10. 1 *National and Specialized Bibliographies:* The preparation of complete national bibliographies, and also of specialized bibliographies dealing with particular subjects, is an essential condition of successful international exchange.

10. 2 *National Exchange Centres:* National exchange centres should be developed in order to promote new exchange arrangements and to assure the easier working of existing ones, and the full use of all material exchanged.

10. 3 *Postal and Customs Facilities :*

10. 3. 1 Unesco should continue action to secure the most favourable conditions for postal and customs facilities to allow for the speedy despatch of publications exchanged. Each government should grant the exchange centres the best possible rail and postal rates, and more particularly airmail rates for exchange material. Further application should be made of the principle of reciprocal arrangements for franking privileges.

10. 3. 2 Each government should grant its exchange centre exemption from customs duties in respect of material, both imported and exported, and should accord it the most favourable treatment as regards customs formalities. Although this matter is already dealt with in the Unesco Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials, it could usefully be included in any new agreement concerned with the exchange of publications.

11. **Duplicates:**

11. 1 The Committee recognized the important rôle played by duplicate material in international exchange. They recommended that Unesco should take all means in its power to encourage countries to deal with the exchange of this type of material.

12. **International Executive Exchange Body:**

12. 1 The Committee rejected the idea that an international body to supervise exchanges was necessary at this time. However, the Committee recommended that if a new international convention was eventually concluded, Unesco would take on the responsibility of international co-ordination of exchanges, including the securing of annual reports on the work of exchange activities and the preparation of studies.

ANNEX I

AGENDA ADOPTED FOR THE MEETING

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Introduction of experts.
3. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
4. Adoption or amendment of the provisional agenda.
5. Report from Unesco Secretariat on the commentaries on CUA/67 received from the National Commissions and institutions in Member States and from international non-governmental organizations.
6. General review of the *present situation* regarding international publications exchange:
   (*a*) The Brussels Convention;
   (*b*) Other juridically established bilateral and regional agreements between States;
   (*c*) Direct exchanges formally or informally maintained between institutions.
7. Definition and grouping of the material of exchanges.
8. Technical questions of the methods of exchange:
   (*a*) National exchange centres;
   (*b*) Valuation of exchange material;
   (*c*) Reciprocity of exchange transactions;
   (*d*) Transport: postal and customs facilities.

9. Future Unesco activity regarding international agreements. Desirability of Unesco activity being directed towards one or more of the following objectives:
   (*i*) Revision of the Brussels Convention;
   (*ii*) Formulation of a new international convention;
   (*iii*) Promotion of multilateral agreements;
   (*iv*) Promotion of bilateral agreements.
10. Recommendations for Unesco administrative and programme action in the light of decisions reached in the consideration of the above agenda items.
11. Other business.

Papers contributed to the various seminars of the ILA Conference, left over from the last issue of the Journal.

Public Library Development in India

by

P. Satyanarayana Patnaik, M.A., Dip.Lib.

The first interesting mention of libraries and reading-rooms is found from a record of Buddhist kingdoms left by the famous Chinese traveller Fahien who visited India at the beginning of the fifth century A.D. He refers to the Jatavana monastery as a chief place of Buddhist learning endowed with libraries and reading-rooms. Hiuen Tsang, another great Chinese traveller who visited our country in the seventh century A.D., also speaks of several monasteries, famous as seats of learning, which had libraries and rare books. But the most famous libraries visited by him were those of the Universities of Nalanda and Vikramasila. I-tsing, another Chinese pilgrim who was in our country studying at Nalanda during the period A.D. 675–85, also found libraries almost in every monastery. Except these few references we have no other historical data to subscribe to the traditional view that there were libraries on a large scale in the country in ancient times. It is, therefore, safe to say for the present that we had libraries in ancient India in the monasteries and the universities or seats of higher learning. In the very nature of things it is not probable that these libraries were of considerable size either. The writing material was ill-developed—it was either palm leaf or some other crude material. The tradition of the Vedas was still powerful. It could be passed on from generation to generation only through recital. The characteristic of the compilations and writings was their intense brevity. The saving of one syllable in a sutra, it was said, gave more pleasure than the birth of a son.

We have, however, ample historical evidence to show that there were a good number of libraries in India during the Muslim period. The Muslim rulers were great patrons of learning and were themselves great lovers of books. To add to this, paper came to be used as writing material in the twelfth century A.D. These factors contributed to the growth of libraries on a large scale in our country during this period. The Muslim rulers established a number of Madrasahs or colleges in which higher education was imparted. Many of the bigger colleges seem to have possessed good collections of books. Besides the libraries attached to educational institutions, there were many public libraries in important cities and towns. Of these, the most important was the Imperial Library at Delhi. Besides the Imperial Library, several of the monarchs and members of the Royal household seem to have had private libraries of their own. Gul-Badan Begum, daughter of Babur, is reported to have had her own library. Humayun, we are told, met his death by falling from the balcony of his library. Akbar, though illiterate, was very active and zealous in building up libraries and had books brought and read to him from his own library, which was of considerable size, containing about 20,000 volumes. But most of these libraries were either destroyed or taken away by the later invaders and nothing remains today of these treasures of knowledge.

But the libraries in ancient and mediaeval India were not meant for all people. They could not certainly use them. Education was the privilege of a small section of society and often it was only a showy luxury for a king. So there could not have been any question of the

masses benefiting from these libraries. The beginnings of the public library in India should be traced to the year 1808 when 'the Bombay government initiated a proposal to register libraries which were to be given copies of books published from the "Funds for the Encouragement of Literature"'. By the middle of the nineteenth century, public libraries were established in the presidency towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, mostly with the active support and initiative of the European citizens of these towns. But these libraries were not public libraries in the full sense of the term. They were only subscription libraries and not free libraries; and the use of these libraries was confined to a thin upper strata of society. Still these libraries were in a way 'proto-public libraries' and occupy an essential place in our library history. This movement soon spread beyond the capital cities and by the end of the nineteenth century all the provincial capitals and even many of the district towns in the three presidencies had their public libraries. But, due to the apathy of the people and the prevailing illiteracy in the country, the general public did not take advantage of these institutions.

It is, however, during the present century, which has been called the century of the common man, that public libraries have developed as instruments of popular education. The year 1903 is important in our public library history because it was on the 30th January of that year that the Imperial Library, Calcutta, now the National Library, was opened by Lord Curzon. The next important landmark in our public library history is the establishment of a network of free public libraries composed of central libraries, village libraries and travelling libraries in the state of Baroda about the year 1910. The Baroda experiment served as a beacon light to lovers of libraries all over the country. But the people who were really behind this phase of public library development were others. There was in Baroda itself Amin-Sahib who strove hard to make libraries popular and helped in the setting up of the 'Mitra Mandal Libraries' in Gujarati-speaking areas. In Andhra it was purely a peoples' movement which helped the growth of public libraries. The Andhra Desa Library Association was founded in 1914 and this gave great impetus to the growth of public libraries in that part of the country. In Madras the movement for the establishment of public libraries was spread through the efforts of the Madras Library Association which was founded in 1924. A number of village libraries and even travelling libraries were established during the period. As in Andhra, in Bengal also it was purely the popular enthusiasm which helped the development of public libraries. All honour to persons like Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai and T. C. Dutt who gave so much of their time and thought to this movement. The Bengal Library Association was founded in 1927 and through its efforts many village libraries were established in the province.

In the days of dyarchy, between the years 1920–35 roughly, education was a transferred subject controlled by elected ministers and this gave an impetus to the growth of the public library system. District Boards, Municipalities and other private bodies set apart funds for public libraries and encouraged their establishment.

The next phase of our public library movement began in 1937 when the Congress came into power in many provinces. From this year till 1947 when India became independent, we notice a good deal of progress in the establishment of public libraries. Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Orissa, the Punjab, Cochin, and some other provinces and states set up village libraries, some of them travelling libraries, and it is estimated that in 1942 there were about 13,000 village libraries in India. It must, however, be noticed here that these libraries were partly the products of the Indian Adult Education movement which swept the country at that time in line with the declaration of the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1940 to the effect that libraries were essential to the progress of Adult Education in the country.

The year 1948 is another important landmark in the public library history of our country. In this year the first public library law in India was placed on the statute book, and the credit

for this achievement goes to Madras State. This act provides for the establishment of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the state. Under the provisions of this act a number of district libraries, branch libraries and deposit stations have been established in Madras and Andhra States.

The First Five-Year Plan also has provided for the 'improvement of library service', and envisages the establishment of a network of libraries spread all over the country. The pivot of the organisation is the district library; the villages are to be served by means of travelling libraries and deposit stations. The district libraries are to be supplemented and supported by a central library for the whole state, or if it is multi-lingual for the whole of the linguistic region. This scheme came into force in 1952. But it made its mark only during the years 1953-54. By now nine states—Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurastra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh—have prepared plans for setting up central libraries. The states of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Saurastra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh have either set up, or have plans to set up, district libraries. It is hoped that by the end of the first plan period, a third of the country will be covered with a network of circulating libraries. Another notable event during the first plan period is the establishment of a Pilot Project Public Library at Delhi—a joint venture of the Unesco and the Government of India. This library is giving a modern public library service with great promise not only for future public library service in India but in the whole of Asia.

The Second Five-Year Plan envisages the establishment of village and district libraries throughout the length and breadth of the country and it is the earnest hope of all library workers that during the second plan period the public library system will be organised and placed on sound and firm foundations. We have today in our country thousands of libraries. It is stated that by the end of March 1954 their number was about 32,000. But most of these libraries are 'small, stagnating pools of books'. Of these, only about 200 have a collection of over 5,000 volumes. The techniques adopted by most of these libraries are antiquated and the services rendered are anything but satisfactory. 'Between them these libraries had a book stock of a little over 71 lakhs of books, using about 377 lakhs of books in a year. The country spent less than half a crore of rupees on this service. The figures are in lakhs, but boiled down to essentials it comes to this: our libraries had one book for every 50 of our people, and ten persons between themselves read one book in a year. Taking our literate adults, one adult read only one book in a year and has contributed only one pice per head per year for library service.

The comparable statistics from other countries are revealing. The U.S. public libraries have with them 1·24 volumes *per capita* and the book-use *per capita* is 3·37. The country spends rupees 4·35 *per capita* on public libraries. In U.K. the respective figures are 1·15 volumes *per capita*, a book-use of 7·7 *per capita* and an expenditure *per capita* of rupees 3·8.'

The above facts reveal to us the backward state of our public library system and thereby indicate the magnitude of the task ahead. The two major objectives to be achieved during the second plan period are firstly to place the public library system on secure foundations by well-thought-out legislation and secondly to organise a network of libraries throughout the length and breadth of the country on proper lines.

LEGISLATION: A question that was posed at the recent seminar 'On the Rôle of Libraries in Social Education' held at Delhi is whether library legislation should be undertaken now or at a later date when the public appreciated libraries set up through non-legislative means. Library experience, particularly the history of public library development in U.K. and U.S.A., has established, without any doubt, that if public libraries are to be organised on sound and

permanent foundations, library legislation should precede the organisation of a public library system. It is, therefore, necessary to have library laws passed in all the constituent states where there is no public library law at present. While the general responsibility for library organisation should ultimately rest with the state governments, the actual management and organisation of libraries should be left to local initiative and control. There should be created in each state a separate department of libraries with a Director to manage it. There should be specific provision in the act providing that public libraries should be free and accessible to all people irrespective of caste, creed or social standing. The absence of this specific provision in the Madras Act can lead to a very undesirable practice whereby books could be lent for home reading only on payment of certain deposit. This cuts at the very root of the conception of a free public library. The public library should be financed by public funds, either national, state or local or a combination of these, so as to place the public library on a sound and stable basis.

The Government of India should appoint an expert committee to prepare a model library act which the state governments may enact with the necessary modifications to suit local conditions.

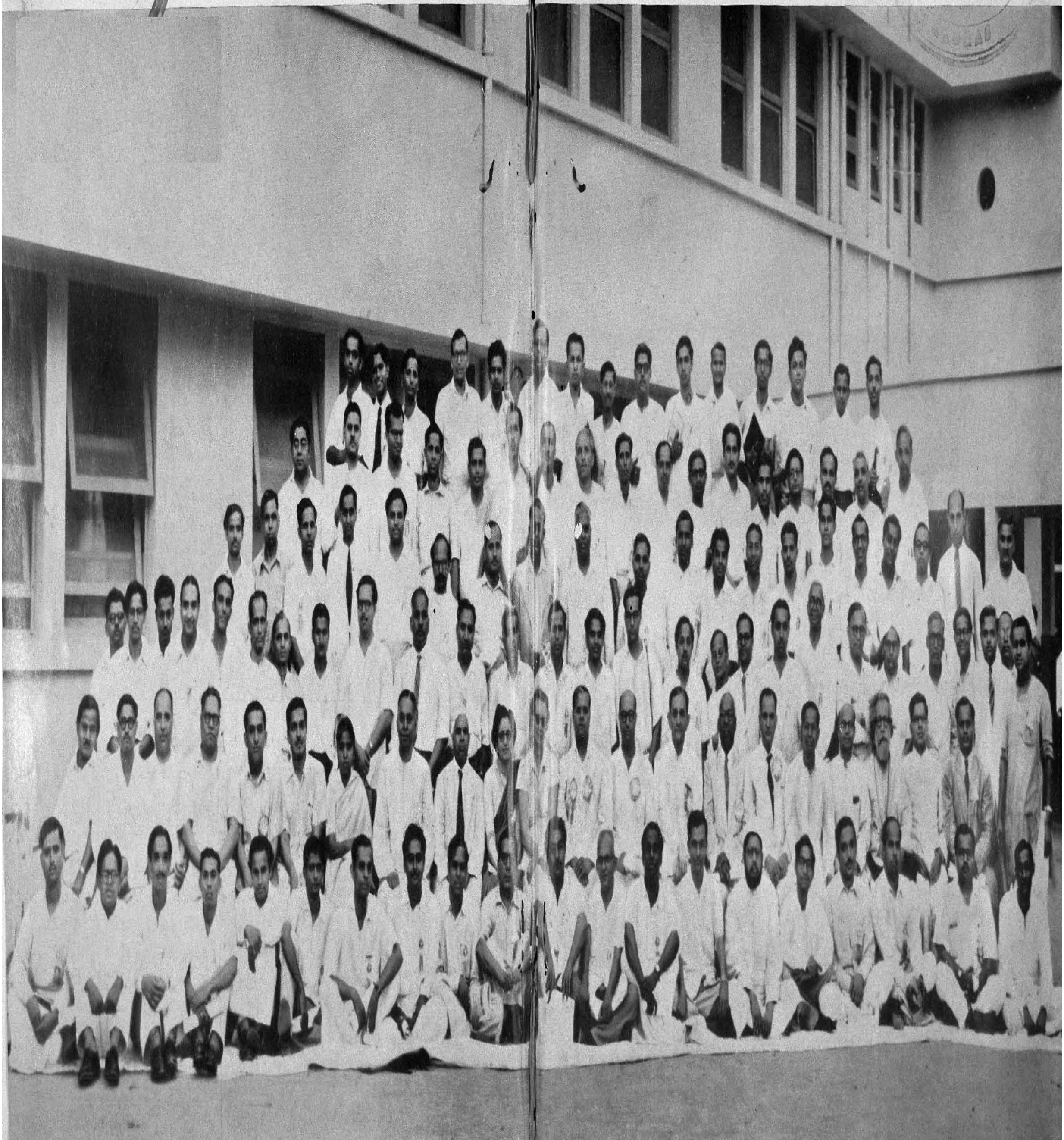
ORGANISATION: The crux of the problem is to prepare a plan of library development suited to the present educational and social conditions of the country. The public libraries we have today offer no guidance in the matter. Indeed we have to start from scratch. The standards of literacy are very low, and therefore we have to fit in library service, at least for some time to come, with the educational programme of the country. We have different languages, different cultures and different social and economic levels. Under such conditions, the first thing necessary is to have a community survey of the areas where libraries are to be established, so that we may have complete data of the ethnological, social, economic and physical conditions of the areas concerned. Unless we have this knowledge, the library service we wish to establish will be unrelated to the daily lives and habits of the people. Any such survey should include a librarian in the team. The Government of India have recently appointed a committee of experts to carry out a linguistic survey of the country. The results of this survey will be of immense value to public library organisation. Some other organisations like the Sahitya Akadami and the All India Radio have also been working actively to collect data about folklore, and the cultural and social trends in the country. The data collected by these organisations also will be of great help to us. The Indian Library Association should examine how best to make use of the results of these surveys and also to associate if possible experts on the field of librarianship with these investigations.

In the matter of planning the actual library set-up, the centre of the organisation should be the district library. The villages should be served by the establishment of branch libraries at important centres and by organising mobile libraries. The existing subscription libraries may either be taken over by the Local Public Library Organisation, or, where for certain special reasons this is not possible, these libraries should turn themselves into public libraries on the analogy of the subscription and shareholding libraries in America; otherwise the Government should stop all aid to these libraries. Active co-operation between the public library and the school libraries in the locality will be most useful. It would make for economy in book purchases of these libraries. The school library can supply textbooks to the public library and the public library in its turn lend general books to the school library. It is also necessary that the school libraries should be run on efficient lines so that children may grow to like them and continue to make use of the library after leaving the school. At the top of this organisation there should be a well-developed state central library which should serve not only as a reservoir of books, but should also be the centre of guidance in library organisation and techniques and in the matter of library co-operation.

Above: Picture taken on the inaugural day of the ILA Conference.

Left to right: Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Mrs. Mookerjee, Mr. Kshitish Ghosh (standing), Prof. Siddhanta, Mr. Bashir-uddin Ahmed (reading his presidential address).

Left: Prof. Kabir declaring the Exhibition at the National Library open.



Group photograph of the Delegates to the ILA and IASLIC Conference.

Women Members of the Staff of the National Library (please see Address of Chairman, Reception Committee).

The next important problem to be considered is that relating to provision of reading material for these libraries. This indeed is a serious bottleneck we have to face, and steps must be taken to cover it as early as possible. Today we have very few standard books in the regional languages. So it is necessary to devise ways and means to have such books published in sufficient number. We should raise the quality of books produced and not merely their quantity. We should also see that the books produced are suitable to the various age groups and people with various standards of literacy. How are we to produce these books? Where are the people to write them? These are the questions which need serious attention. The 'South Indian Languages Book Trust', recently established at Madras by the Ford Foundation, will, it is hoped, help to solve this problem in that part of the country to a certain extent. It is necessary to have a national book production centre and the various states should have similar organisations. We have enough literary talent in the country. We have also enterprising and patriotic publishers. If properly approached and encouraged it would not be difficult to produce the necessary reading material in a reasonable time. The Indian Library Association and the State Library Associations have a special responsibility to discharge in this regard.

In the early stages of public library development when the public library has to fit in its services in a general scheme of mass education, it may be necessary for public libraries to provide audio-visual materials, besides reading matter, and engage themselves in these extension activities. But as literacy develops, these activities will have to be given up by the public library, because the public librarian cannot become preoccupied with group work to the neglect of the individual which indeed is his legitimate function. Properly speaking, audio-visual methods form part of adult education activities and must be dealt with in that sphere. There are, however, some who are of the opinion that these activities are an essential part of public library work. It would be very helpful if this seminar gives definite guidance on this matter.

While the technical aspects of librarianship are necessary in any programme of public library development, we have to be careful in planning this aspect of the matter. In the early stages, the techniques followed should be simple, economic and flexible. Elaborate procedures handicap the library users who are not accustomed to conventional library methods. A formal classification is superfluous, but where there is sufficient stock to justify its use, some simple but widely recognised method, such as Dewey's, should be adopted. It is well to group all types of material—books, pamphlets, etc.—under subjects. If large subject divisions are used at first, they can be subdivided later as the need arises. Scholarly or purely scientific division in classification should be avoided. The catalogue should be as elementary as possible and should be adapted to the borrowers' vocabulary and habits of thought. The techniques of registering borrowers and circulating books should also be as simple as possible.

It is necessary that the public library system must have at all its stages well equipped and well trained staff. To start with we may have two types of workers. The first type, who have to work in the branch libraries and in non-professional jobs in the district libraries, should be given an elementary type of professional training, as the one given at the three months' certificate course in librarianship conducted by the Madras and Andhra Universities. It may probably be much better if the period of training is six months. The second type of training may be that leading to a post-graduate diploma or degree in librarianship for people who are to occupy positions of responsibility in the district and state libraries. Closely allied to the problem of staff training is the problem of staff selection. Librarianship is definitely a specialised job and only people, with the necessary qualifications and who can fit into it, must be selected. Obviously, we cannot get such persons into the profession unless we have attractive conditions of service. Here again the All-India Library Association is the proper body to consider the

matter and to see that the library profession is placed on an honourable footing with the other allied professions in the country.

The above historical survey of the public library system spotlights certain essential problems which face us today. Briefly they are those pertaining to a library law for the land and whether it should come before or after the growth of libraries; secondly, how libraries at various levels should be organised, interlinked and controlled; thirdly, the kind of techniques and librarianship that should prevail; fourthly, the book material and the functioning of the library for the individual or the groups and, lastly, the necessity for a survey of linguistic and social groups to give the right books for them. They are obviously not only of far-reaching importance but of a very intricate nature. They deserve all the attention and thought that we can give them.

Of course, we have to bear in mind, in all these plans for the advancement of the public library system, that we have to keep pace with the educational progress of the masses. We cannot run faster than what the conditions permit. The rapid changes of the last few years have made us fully alive to the great possibilities of the public library carrying sweetness and light into even the remotest corners of our countryside. But the people must be prepared to receive it. It is, therefore, a double task which confronts the public library movement today. It must create a taste for books, and good books, if possible; and then satisfy the need. It is, indeed, a great ideal that we set before ourselves. But the practical requirements can never be ignored. Mass education must spread, and it should not merely be at the literacy level. It should reach a point where it can demand good books and profit by them. It is then that the public library system will really grow. Otherwise it will be a kind of a puerile decoration imposed on a society which has no thought for it. What we need today is not just a public library system but 'a peoples' library'. The country will have to be trained for that.

Public Library Movement in Bombay Karnatak

by

K. S. Deshpande

A Survey

Introduction :

Libraries are the Giant Brains of humanity. They preserve the lofty thoughts of master-minds, the lovely imaginings of sensitive brains, the wise and weighty counsels of sane and sagacious heads; in short all the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of the hoary, dim and distant past. They do link up hundreds and thousands of generations with one another and thus provide a panoramic picture of the past of a community or a country.

The Karnatak has had a picturesque, colourful and glorious past. Its language, its literature, its arts, its culture, its history, etc., go back to prehistoric days. But, unfortunately, not one of its very ancient libraries has yet been discovered.

Kannada—Its Antiquity :

Kannada which is the 'lingua franca' of Karnatak is one of the four ancient Dravidian languages, its other sisters being Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam.

The earliest extant trace of Kannada can be found in a Greek papyrus of the second century A.D., discovered at Oxyrrhynchus in Egypt, wherein occur a few Kannada words.

According to Shri Govind Pai, the fact that King Halraja of the Satavahan dynasty who ruled in the first century A.D. used Kannada words in his Prakrit poetical composition entitled 'Gatha Sapta Sati', indicates that Kannada had a rich literary heritage even before the first century A.D.

The 'Halmidi Sasana' is the only earliest Sasana discovered so far, and this pushes the antiquity of Kannada to only the fifth century A.D. Rev. Rice, however, cites two other Sasanas of which one is in prose and the other in verse, and both of which belong to the fifth century A.D.

Early Kannada Literature :

The earliest extant Kannada work is the 'Kaviraja Marga', a poetical composition ascribed to Nripatunga, the Rastrakuta King. This work, which is adjudged to belong to the year 850 A.D., mentions the names of earlier writers in prose and verse, quotes, discusses and cites stanzas of other earlier poets. The poet claims that 'in the Kannada country not students only but the people generally have natural quickness in the use and understanding of verse'. This statement more than proves that the average citizen in those days was well educated and was sensitive alike to the fine phrases and purple patches in literary pieces.

The next earliest work available is the 'Vaḍḍārādhane', a collection of stories in inimitable and admirable prose form, pertaining to Jain religion (tenth century A.D.).

These two premier pieces are followed by an array of beautiful and immortal poetical compositions from the pens of brilliant poets like Pampa, Ponna, Ranna, Abhinavapampa,

Nayasena, Nagavarma and others who belonged to the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries A.D. In the hands of these gifted poets 'Champu Kavya' reached dizzy heights.

During the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries another bevy of brilliant writers, viz. Basava, Mahadeviakka, Harihara, Raghavanka, Andayya, Palkurike Somanatha and others, wrote many a mighty verse in the Vachana and Satpadi forms. They cultivated the Bhakti cult. Mahadeviakka, of this period, may be hailed as the first Kannada poetess. The beginnings of Hosagannada may be traced in the writings of these poets.

The fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and the early half of the eighteenth centuries saw the flowering of the geniuses of yet another band of bright poets like Kumaravyasa, Chamarasa, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa, Lakshmisa, Virupaxapandita, Honnamma, who all wrote verses which can be hailed as the finest flowers of Kannada poetry.

During the late eighteenth and early half of the nineteenth centuries, Mummadi Krishna, Muddana and others wrote verses, but this period of 100 years may in a sense be regarded as the dark age of Karnatak. Hedged in and oppressed by rival empires, the Kannadigas fell on evil days, lost their creative ability for a time and allowed themselves to be tossed about by their more powerful neighbours.

Early Libraries :

Whatever that may be, it may be surmised from the above that during such a fertile period of creative literature people must have collected books and other kindred materials and established common collections of them from time to time. Libraries must have flourished and foundered along with the empires that were built and buried during that period. The Kadambas, Rastrakutas, the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and other royal families of Karnatak, who invariably gave patronage to talented and gifted men, must have assiduously built up many a fine and valuable library.

Epigraphic evidences are available to show that a great many universities with full-fledged libraries attached to them flourished in Karnatak in the past. Some such centres where universities prospered were Talagund, Pavittage, Nagavi, Balligave, Kubatura and Aihole.

During the tenth century, Pavittage (now called Salotagi, taluka Indi, Dist. Bijapur) was being administered by Chakrayudhabudha, who was also a Deputy Minister to Gajankusa Narayana, the then Chief Minister and Minister for War of the Rastrakuta King Mummadi Krishna Raja, who was ruling over the whole of South India from Manya-kheta. It was this Chakrayudha who established a university at Pavittage. In A.D. 945 he donated about 125 acres of land belonging to the Pavittage town to the university for the maintenance of the students studying at the university. He also gave away 27 buildings for housing the university and for providing hostel accommodation to the students.

During the reign of the Chalukya King Trailokyamalla Deva of the eleventh century A.D., a satellite King of his by name Ayyarasa was ruling at Koluru. This Ayyarasa donated in A.D. 1058 about 750 acres of land to the university, which had been housed in the temple of Traipurushadevaru at a village called Nagavapi, for the maintenance, etc., of about 200 students studying the Vedas, 52 studying the Sastras, three professors teaching the Sastras, three professors teaching Bhattadarsana, etc., and six librarians managing the library attached to the university. The distribution of the land among the professors and the librarians, etc., was as under:

Professor in Bhattadarsana	26 acres
Professor in Nyayadarsana	22 acres
Librarian (per head)	22 acres

At Aihole (District Bijapur) which was formerly known as Aryapura, another university is supposed to have thrived in the past (fifth century A.D.?). More than 500 Pandits were enjoying the hospitality of Aihole at that time. Since the library is the heart of the university, it can safely be concluded that a great library attached to the university existed at Aihole in those days.

During the days of the Vijayanagara Kings, public libraries seem to have flourished. King Bukka granted land in Saka 1329 to Pauranika Kavi Krishna Bhat for the renovation, upkeep, etc., of libraries attached to a Math at Sringeri. (It has now a collection of 500 palm leaf manuscripts and a number of printed books.)

Libraries attached to Religious Maths, etc.:

History tells us that in the mediaeval and in the Renaissance period religious institutions prospered with royal patronage and that they imparted religious education to the masses. Each institution had a library of its own. Numerous collections of manuscripts on palm leaves, birch barks, copperplates, silks, etc., which have been discovered in such Maths, testify to the fact that the library was a well-recognised institution then.

This is amply borne out by the fact that many of the present-day Maths have large collections of such manuscripts.

The Jain Math at Swadi, near Sirsi, is the oldest of such Maths and it has in its stock more than 200 manuscripts.

The Virakta Math at Yekkundi and the Sri Sivayogamandir near Badami, both of which are Veerasaiva Maths, have a collection of more than 600 and 300 manuscripts respectively.

The Uttaradi Math of the Vaishnavas is credited to be possessing ten cart-loads of Sanskrit manuscripts.

A branch of the Sringeri Math situated at Udagatti (taluka Ranebennur, District Dharwar) is supposed to have a good collection of manuscripts.

The Dark Ages:

With the fall of the Vijayanagara empire, however, darkness enveloped the land. Hampi which was the seat of the Vijayanagara empire, which was the abode of culture, riches, fine arts, literature and all that Kannadigas had over the centuries built up and cherished as sacred, soon was transformed into a heap of ruins. And this gloom, which was relieved only transitorily by some sparks of genius, bravery and patriotism, continued till the nineteenth century when the British supremacy was formally and finally established over the country. The Karnatak was split up into five parts—Mysore and Coorg were carved into two separate states, and the remaining portions of Karnatak were distributed among Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad States.

The Beginnings of the Nineteenth Century:

The situation obtaining in Bombay Karnatak at the dawn of the nineteenth century was far from satisfactory. Kannada had been ousted from its home. Even enlightened Kannadigas found it convenient to refrain from speaking in Kannada. There were no Kannada schools in the whole land. However, as the century began advancing towards its middle, light began to trickle in slowly. The system of education was organised and schools began to be started.

The Starting of the Vernacular Schools:

The first Government schools to be started in Bombay Karnatak were the ones started at Hubli and Dharwar in the year 1826. These, it may be noted, were Marathi schools. In 1835

the Government for the first time started two Kannada schools, one each at Dharwar and Hubli. In 1836 the third Kannada school was started at Ranebennur. The first high school in the region was started at Dharwar in 1848. The first girls' school in the Dharwar district was started in 1867 at Dharwar.

Vernacular schools then began to dot the land, and more and more pupils began to attend these schools.

In Belgaum, the Government sponsored the first vernacular school in 1830. Eight years later, the second vernacular school was started here. In 1840 the third school was opened at Gokak. The first high school in the district was established in 1850 at Belgaum.

In Bijapur, the first Government vernacular school was started in 1853. In the same year a second grade Anglo-vernacular school was opened here. The first girls' school in this district was started by Rev. Mr. Kies, at Kaladagi in 1884.

In Kanara, before Government took education of the district into its hands, every village had a school kept by a Shenvi Brahmin. By 1865 the Government had opened eleven schools in the district. The first two girls' schools in the district were started in 1866-67, one at Kumta and the other at Sirsi.

It may be pertinent to add here that many of the teachers appointed in some of these early Kannada schools did not have a good knowledge of Kannada. It may sound ludicrous if it is stated that the Government did not know that Kannada was the language of the region.

In the October 1912 issue of the Journal entitled *Indian Education*, edited by Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, the then Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, the following occurs *inter alia* at page 130 :

> 'In one way Government are responsible for the prevailing state of things in Karnatak. The first two Educational Inspectors in the Southern Division, since the organisation of vernacular education by Mr. E. I. Howard in 1858, were Military Officers . . . At the time (1865?) Mr. Russel took charge of the Division, a veritable chaos prevailed in it. The language of the people was Kanarese, but Marathi was taught in schools in preference to the mother tongue . . . Mr. Russel put his foot down and said that the language of the people must be taught to the people . . . If he had been succeeded by a fair-minded and upright Englishman . . . the Karnatak College would have been established more than 30 years ago by this time . . . and His Excellency would have had to think of establishing a university at Dharwar today.'

But that was not to be.

Printing and Paper-making :

In this rather Herculean task of bringing home conviction to Government that the language of the region was Kannada and that therefore Kannada schools should be started in the region, Mr. Russel was stoutly and substantially aided by patriotic Kannadigas like the late Deputy Chennabasappa, V. R. Katti, and others of hallowed memory. When at last Government, convinced of this fact, decided to start Kannada schools, these pioneers were faced with the problem of providing Kannada textbooks right up from the primary stage. With the aid of a band of zealous workers like Sjts. G. M. Turmari, S. R. Kittur and others they wrote the required textbooks. But then the question of where and how to get them printed began to stare them in the face. There were no printing presses in Kannada then, and they through the good offices of Mr. Russel ultimately succeeded in getting the first Kannada textbooks printed at the 'Education Society's Printing Press' in Bombay.

It was at about this time that the Basel Mission established a printing press with Kannada types at Mangalore. But lack of transport facilities came in the way of our forefathers getting their books easily printed at this press. All these hardships and inconveniences goaded Shri V. R. Katti into launching out upon an adventure. Shri Katti laboured hard and got a set of Kannada types cast in Dharwar only and established the 'Jnana Vardhaka Press' at Dharwar.

It is interesting to note in this connection that paper was being manufactured at Dharwar, Gadag, Guttal, Hubli, Karjagi, Navalagund, Ranebennur, Bagalkot and several other places in Karnatak round about this time (1864). But the craft gradually disappeared and ultimately withered away under the competition of better and cheaper European paper.

The Starting of the Libraries:

With the starting of these schools, larger number of the populace became literate and it was necessary to start some libraries with a view to preventing these new literates from relapsing into illiteracy and with a view to satisfying the intellectual needs of the educated few. So libraries began to be started in these four districts. About the year 1882 there were in the Dharwar district four libraries and four reading-rooms. The four libraries were one each at Dharwar, Hubli, Ranebennur and Shirhatti.

The Native General Library of Dharwar was the largest and oldest of these. It was established in 1854 by Mr. L. S. Nagapurkar, a vernacular teacher. For some years after its establishment the library prospered. It then declined. It had in 1882 a collection of 451 books of which 414 were English, 30 Marathi and *seven Kannada.* The books were not classified and they were not well kept. The library was supported by subscribers. The subscription rates varied from 6 pence to 4 shillings. The library was getting two English dailies and well-wishers of the library were giving one English daily, three Anglo-vernacular and ten vernacular papers, and one Marathi periodical.

This library, which is now known as the Garag Siddalingappa Municipal General Library, is being managed by the Dharwar Municipal Borough. It is housed in a good but very small building. Its halls in the evenings are generally crowded.

The Hubli Library was started in 1865. It was partly supported from Municipal funds and partly from subscriptions. Its condition was more prosperous than that of the Dharwar Library. It contained in 1882, 424 English books, *28 Kannada books*, 24 Sanskrit books, eight Gujarati books, five Hindi books and 343 Marathi books. It was housed in a fine building built from the funds subscribed by the public. The Hubli Municipality used to give it a yearly grant of Rs.150.

The Ranebennur Library was established in 1873. It was housed in a rented and inconvenient building. It was supported from the interest on a sum of Rs.1,500 collected by the public.

The Lokamanya Dharmartha Vachanalaya of Shirhatti was started in 1881 by Shri Nagesha Rao Tambe, the then Headmaster of the Marathi School at Shirhatti. The library has now about 3,728 books and is getting 16 periodicals.

The reading-room at Gadag was ushered into being in 1876 and had, in 1882, 20 subscribers, the one at Haveri was established in 1880 and had 45 subscribers, that in Nargund was established in 1873 and had 38 subscribers and the reading-room in Navalgund was established in 1882.

The year 1893 saw the founding of a library at Kundgol by the late Shri G. S. Kher and others. This library known as the Diamond Jubilee Library now has a collection of 3,490 books and is getting 25 periodicals.

The Belgaum Native General Library seems to be the first library to be started in Karnatak in the nineteenth century. It was established in 1848 by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the then Collector of Belgaum. It was housed in a building of its own. It had in 1882, a collection of 1,036 books, of which 622 were English, 204 were Marathi, 34 Sanskrit, *31 Kannada* and 65 Gujarati. The library is now known as the Belgaum General Library. It has at present a collection of 16,000 books. Besides this, there were seven other libraries or reading-rooms in Belgaum, round about the year 1882. These were as stated below:

(*a*) A library at Chikodi, established in 1866, (*b*) Nippani Library, established in 1875, (*c*) Gokak Library, established in 1865, (*d*) Athani Library, established in 1865, (*e*) Sampagaon Library, established in 1866, (*f*) Khanapur Library, established in 1868, and (*g*) Saundatti Library, established in 1870.

At about the same time there were in the Bijapur district seven libraries or reading-rooms, one each at Bagalkot, Bagewadi, Biligi, Bijapur, Indi, Kaladagi and Muddebihal. The Indi and Muddebihal libraries were maintained from the interest of permanent funds. The Bagalkot, Bagewadi, Bijapur, Biligi and Kaladagi libraries were maintained partly from subscriptions and partly from yearly Municipal grants.

As compared with the library movement in these three districts of Karnatak, the movement in Kanara was rather very slow. About the year 1880, there were only four libraries, one each at Karwar, Kumta, Haliyal and Sirsi. The Karwar General Library and Museum was founded on 1st May, 1864, by District Officials and leading citizens. It had at that time 1,709 books. In 1948 it was converted into a District Library. It has now a collection of 6,174 books and is getting 49 periodicals.

The Sirsi General Library was established in 1870. In 1881 it had 300 books. The Kumta Native General Library was ushered into being before 1875. The Haliyal Library had only 60 books.

Newspapers:

In keeping with the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms, many newspapers came into being. The earliest of such newspapers was the one entitled *Chava* or the *Elephant Calf* (Marathi) which was started in 1840 and which was being published on Sundays from Dharwar. Besides this there were two other newspapers being published in Dharwar, viz. the *Dharwar Vritta*, printed in Marathi and published on Thursdays, and the *Chandrodaya* printed in Kannada and published on Saturdays. The *Dharwar Vritta* was said to be an ably managed paper and had about 450 subscribers. The *Chandrodaya* had about 150 subscribers.

In Belgaum there were three local papers round about the year 1883. The *Belgaum Samachar* which was being published on Mondays had 250 subscribers, *The Karnatak Mitra* which was being published on Wednesdays had 150 subscribers and the *Jnanabodhaka* which was being published on Sundays had 150 subscribers.

In the Bijapur district, only one paper called the *Hitechchu* (Marathi) was being published. This paper which was being published on Sundays from Kaladagi was first published in the year 1869. It had a circulation of 85 copies.

There were no newspapers in the Kanara district.

A glance at the statistics of these very early libraries will drive home the fact that they had very few Kannada books on their shelves, and only a couple of Kannada periodicals on their subscription lists. But as a result of the starting of the Kannada schools and as a result of the general awakening that was gradually coming on a demand for Kannada books and journals grew.

Closing Years of the Century :

With a view to satisfying this demand many educated Kannadigas began to write books in Kannada for the first time in a hundred years. Textbooks and translations from Sanskrit, English and other languages began to flood the libraries; original works, however, were being published in driblets. But as the century began to near its end there was a quickening in the production of books, both original and translations, etc. Some of the pioneer writers were Sjts. D. N. Mulabagal, S. S. Kulkarni, Gadigeyyamath Honnapur, V. T. Kulkarni, V. R. Katti, Bhujangrao Huilgol, G. M. Turamari, R. H. Deshpande, Sakri Balacharya, Sheshagirirao Turamari, G. F. Halkatti and many others.

The tribe of the Kannada journals also gradually increased. The *Chandrodaya* was soon followed by the *Karnatak Patra*, the *Lok Shikshaka*, the *Karnatak Vritta*, the *Loka Bandhu*, the *Raja Hamsa*, the *Dhananjaya* and a host of other journals of a high standard.

Side by side with the movement of providing the literate and the educated Kannadigas with good Kannada books and periodicals another movement to popularise Kannada among Kannadigas, to make Kannadigas realise that they were the heirs of a rich and glorious past and that they inherited something of the brave royal families and the mighty poets and writers of old, was vigorously being carried on. Sjts. R. H. Deshpande, S. Rodda, N. Karigudari, G. Gilganchi, R. Artala and others led this movement.

And then in 1890 as if to crown all these glorious efforts to revive and recreate Kannada, came the establishment of the Karnatak Vidya Vardhaka Sangha—a premier cultural institution in Karnatak.

Among other laudable objectives, the Sangha aimed at giving a very big and effective impetus to the library movement in Karnatak.

The Library Movement Begins :

Besides giving patronage to the Kannada writers, publishing their works and starting a library of its own, the Sangha aimed at donating copies of the books published by it to the libraries in the region and extending help to those who wished to start libraries in other important cities in Karnatak.

In 1897 the Sangha began publishing a journal entitled *Vagbhusana*. Later, the editors of the journal began collecting and publishing in the issues of this journal information about the libraries prospering then.

The establishment of the Srimat Sankaracharya Sanskrit Pathasala in 1887 saw the birth of a library of Sanskrit books attached to it.

In the year 1904-5, the library movement seemed to receive a fresh impetus from the national movement, which was in the offing then. The nationalist-minded leaders, like Shri Alur Venkatarao, found in the library an effective medium of propagating and spreading political ideas among the masses. Shri Alur Venkatarao prepared a plan for systematically organising and developing existing libraries. According to this plan, so far as the city of Dharwar was concerned, Kannada books were to be stocked by the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha Library, books on Veersaivism and allied subjects by the library of the L.E. Society, which had been ushered into being in 1883, Sanskrit books by the Pathasala and social and political books by the Bharata Vachanalaya started by Shri Alur himself.

The year 1914 saw the coming into being of the Karnatak Historical Research Society in Dharwar. The Society which had, as its main objective, the unravelling of the glorious past of Karnatak, soon began to build up a suitable library for the purpose.

When in 1915 the late Shri B. G. Tilak started the Home Rule Movement, Shri Alur and other leaders formed the 'Karnatak Sabha'. The Sabha, besides carrying on political

propaganda, also aimed at organising libraries in Karnatak. Shri Kadapa, the Secretary of the Sabha, aided by Shri Koppala Jayaramachar and the late Shri Shanta Kavi, toured Karnatak and through 'Kirtanas' and lectures appealed to the people to start libraries as means of spreading knowledge and propagating nationalism.

The absence of a college, where aspiring Kannada youths could prosecute their studies and be better qualified to serve their region and through it their motherland, had long been agitating the minds of the Kannadigas. Right from 1907, they had been making representations to the Government to start a college in Karnatak. They had also begun collecting money for this purpose. In 1919 when the collection had risen to over two lakhs of rupees, the Government came forward and opened the Karnatak College—the first college in Karnatak—at Dharwar. This college has now a library consisting of nearly 30,000 books; perhaps the biggest library so far in the region.

Soon other colleges were to follow. The K.L.E. Society, which has been doing yeoman's service in the region in the field of education ever since its inception in 1916, started the Lingaraj College at Belgaum in 1933. This college which is the biggest college in the Bombay Karnatak today has a well-equipped library. (There are at present 16 affiliated colleges and one recognised institution in the Karnatak University area and all these have good and well organised libraries attached to them. The Kannada Research Institute which is the only recognised institution has, in addition to a good collection of books, about 1,500 manuscripts on its shelves.)

Another landmark in the history of the public library movement in Karnatak was the establishment at Dharwar of the Santesa Dharmartha Vachanalaya in 1920. This library thrived and prospered for well over 20 years. In 1940 it was merged with the library of the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha. It had at that time a collection of nearly 4,700 books.

At about the same time (1920) the All Karnatak Political Conference was convened at Dharwar under the chairmanship of the late Shri V. P. Madhavarao. In one of its resolutions the conference decided to sponsor a network of libraries in Karnatak. The launching of the non-co-operation movement by the late Mahatma Gandhi came in the way of the implementation of this resolution. The national movement and the activities connected with it claimed the time, attention and energies of our leaders for the next six or seven years.

The All-India Library Conference :

In 1924, the All-India Congress Committee session was held at Belgaum under the presidentship of the late Mahatma Gandhi. As a part of the activities of this session a conference of all-India libraries was held under the presidentship of the late Shri C. R. Das on 26th December, 1924. Delivering his presidential address Desa Bandhu Das declared that libraries played a vital rôle in the maintenance of the unity of the country.

In the year 1927-28, the Kannadigara Kuta was ushered into being at Dharwar. Shri Hosur, the then Secretary of the Kuta, made a giant effort and compiled a directory of the public libraries then existing in Karnatak.

The First All Bombay Karnatak Library Conference, 1929, and the Establishment of the Karnatak Library Association :

In the very next year, i.e. in 1929, the First All Bombay Karnatak Library Conference was convened at Dharwar under the auspices of the Santesa Vachanalaya. The conference was presided over by Shri N. Venkatanarayana Shastri, the then President of the Andhra Library Association. Shri Karverappa Kulkarni was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The conference which was spread over three days adopted 27 resolutions. An

exhibition of the journals and the newspapers then being published in Karnatak had also been organised. *The most outstanding and unique outcome of the conference was the founding of the Karnatak Library Association.*

A survey of the libraries existing about that time showed that there were in all about 400 libraries in Bombay Karnatak. Soon after the conference, the country was again plunged in a national movement and for a time all other activities were overshadowed and eclipsed by it. An attempt to organise a second conference was made in 1933 without any success. (In 1944, however, as a part of the All Karnatak Literary Conference a smaller convention of libraries was held at Dharwar.)

It may, however, be noted that by this time a number of brilliant and buoyant writers had shot up in the Kannada literary sky and the number of good literary and other books being published had steadily soared high. The number of good journals being published had also increased; the libraries in Karnatak were thus being comparatively well fed.

Library Development Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1939 :

1937 is indeed a memorable year in the history of our country. For it was in that year that the Congress decided to contest at the elections to the State and Central legislatures and to take over the reins of administration. The Congress Ministry in Bombay made primary education compulsory and initiated a programme for educating the illiterate adults.

It also appointed the Library Development Committee in 1939 under the chairmanship of Shri A. A. A. Faizi for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of the establishment of a State Central Library in Bombay and three Regional Copyright Libraries in Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar and a network of smaller libraries throughout the State. The Committee submitted its recommendations to the Government in 1940. But before the Government could take into consideration the recommendations embodied in the report, the Congress Ministries all over the country had to resign as per the directions of the Congress High Command. The very next year, i.e. 1942, saw the emergence of the 'Quit India' movement and leaders all over the land were clapped behind iron bars.

The Karnatak Regional and Copyright Library comes into Being :

With the dawn of freedom, the Congress Ministries again came into power. In 1947 the three Regional Libraries and the Central Library were started.

In Dharwar the Karnatak Vidya Vardhaka Sangha took over the responsibility of running the Karnatak Regional Library. The library was declared open to the public in 1948 at an elaborate function held under the presidentship of the Swamiji of Uravakonda. It has at present well over 16,000 volumes and is getting 45 periodicals. Its reading hall is generally crowded in the evening, the average attendance being 90. Of late, the problem of space has become very acute with the library.

The Karnatak Library Association :

With the establishment of the regional library, the Karnatak Library Association also became very active. The Association secured recognition from the State Government in 1950. It also began to receive an annual grant-in-aid. Its constitution was finalised. Recently, the Association got a book on Library Science written in Kannada by experts and published it. It has also been conducting Library Training classes since 1953. The compilation of a directory of libraries in Karnatak undertaken by it is also under progress.

The Second All Bombay Karnatak Library Conference, 1948 :

Under the auspices of the Association the Second All Bombay Karnatak Library Conference was convened at Dharwar in 1948. The Hon. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Justice of the Bombay High Court, inaugurated the conference and Mr. G. Hanumantarao, the Librarian of the Mysore University Library, presided over it. Twenty-four librarians participated in this conference which lasted for two days. Five resolutions were adopted by the conference. An exhibition of rare Kannada books and periodicals as also of pictures, etc. pertaining to libraries had also been arranged.

The Third and the Fourth Sessions of the Conference, 1952 and 1953 :

Since then there have been two more sessions of the conference, viz. the third and the fourth, and these were held at Kundgol and Kumta in 1952 and 1953 respectively. The Kundgol Conference was presided over by the Hon. Shri B. N. Datar, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, and the Kumta Conference by Shri Adya Rangachar.

At the Kundgol Conference which was inaugurated by the late Shri C. C. Hulkoti, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University, 17 resolutions were adopted. A symposium on libraries and other topics connected with them was also arranged.

At the Kumta Conference 13 resolutions were adopted.

The Karnatak University :

The ushering into being of the Karnatak University and a library attached to it in 1950 may be regarded as a significant event in the history of the library movement in Karnatak. For over a century there were no libraries worth the name within a radius of about 300 miles from Karnatak and the students and the research workers in the region were much handicapped. With the establishment of the Regional Library and the University Library this need is receding in the background. The University Library, which is being built up very fast, has now about 24,000 volumes and is subscribing to more than 300 learned periodicals.

High School Libraries :

Before summing up, it would be pertinent to refer to the high school libraries. There are at present in Bombay Karnatak about 134 high schools. Each school has a tiny library of its own. Recently the Government of India in the Ministry of Education announced some handsome financial assistance to some of the bigger high schools with a view to enabling them to reorganise their libraries.

Summing up :

It is evident from the foregoing that the library movement in Karnatak had had a chequered career. A myriad reasons have been responsible for this criss-crossed and uneven career, which would have, in otherwise normal circumstances, been smooth and colourful.

With the dawn of independence, however, things have been looking up. Libraries and reading-rooms have come into being in almost every important town or village throughout the region. There are today more than 1,576 village reading-rooms, 38 taluka and petha libraries and three district libraries. At the apex is the Regional Copyright Library at Dharwar. In addition to these, there are the libraries attached to the high schools, colleges and other educational and research institutions and above all there is the University Library.

The village reading-rooms, the taluka and the petha libraries, the district libraries and the regional library have all whetted the appetite of their clientele during the past few years

and made the common man in Karnatak more library-conscious and book-minded than he was a decade or two ago. All this is commendable achievement. Almost all these libraries and the reading-rooms are generally crowded in the evenings and the demand being made on them is doubling and trebling. But oddly enough, they have not been able to cope up with the increasing demand of the ever-increasing number of readers. Their activities have been cramped and the need for more money has, as it were, compelled them to cry a halt to their further development. Unable to raise any money from the common man whose purse has become rather incredibly slender, these libraries have been driven to the necessity of turning their imploring and help-seeking eyes towards the Government. It is earnestly hoped that the Government will divine the genuine difficulties of these institutions and their eagerness to be more effective in their service of society and come out with an adequate and unconditional financial assistance to them and thus enable them to effectively play the part expected of them in a budding democracy.

Bibliographical Organization for India

by

N. C. CHAKRAVARTI

The purpose of bibliography is twofold:

1. Listing of the output of graphic records in a convenient form for cultural purposes; and
2. Dissemination of useful information which the listed records contain.

In the ever-widening horizon of human imagination and aspirations new experiences give birth to new expressions. This process continues, otherwise the stream of culture will lose its freshness and flow. This accounts for the complex forms and bewildering volumes of world literature. While this is true of the records in the cultural sphere it is more so in the scientific field.

Science has brought in its train industrial revolution which has captured our imagination. We are all after efficiency, economy and production. These three terms with all they mean go together to form a triangle. For economy we need efficiency and greater production. Wherever we begin we go round the equilateral triangle with economy at its apex. The complexity in comprehension, execution and product of modern industry is sustained by precise scientific information. Scientists and pilots of industry, therefore, felt more than anybody else the need for a service for dissemination of knowledge in a highly complicated process of competitive growth. For good reasons they organised and encouraged the service. This in fact is the turning point where bibliography left its dusty corner and bibliographer was considered to be a proud partner in the adventure of material progress.

The two purposes of bibliography, referred to above, are now distinct enough. In fact these are so clearly marked that some consider them to be independent and exclusive. Admittedly bibliographical work in all its analytical forms is a library job. According to certain scholars librarianship[1] failed to appreciate and pursue scientific bibliographical work. This conclusion has been arrived at on examination of the situation that libraries have given way to scientific and industrial research institutions in documentation of periodical and ephemeral publications which provide the major portion of information needed by the scientific and the industrial world today. A scrutiny of the development of bibliographical service in its entirety will show that the services rendered by libraries and scientific and technical institutions are mere divisions of the same work according to convenience and capacity. In essentials the cultural import of bibliographical work and its technological application, no matter who present these or how these are presented, represent the sum total of society's efforts to record and disseminate knowledge.

To meet the intricate needs of science and industry, specialised information is being collected and disseminated with ever-increasing efficiency and speed. Librarians are not unaware of this development. They have not only accepted the position but have come out to actively

[1] This idea has been developed at length by Dr. J. H. Shera and Miss Margaret E. Egan in their long introduction to Dr. S. C. Bradford's *Documentation*, 2nd ed., Crosby Lockwood, London, 1953.

co-operate with the scientists and technologists. Hence we find these days great shifts in methods and forms of presentation of bibliography. Complicated technical processes are being used these days in bibliographical services. Photography, microfilming and many other mechanical aids are being liberally given to bibliographers to get in turn the maximum service out of them in conformity with the speed, precision and economy needed for scientific research and material progress.

There is hardly any worthy scientific or technological organisation today which has not got its own unit for bibliographical service. While appointing the special Committee to study the Documentation Techniques in the U.S.A., the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, in its resolution recorded: 'As security and economic recovery depend more and more on ability to step up productivity it becomes increasingly important to ensure that information is freely, and if need be, actively made available to those able to turn it to good account. In other words, it may not be sufficient to hold information on a shelf but to take positive action in bringing it to the notice of the potential user.' [1] If we take into account the author, content and scope of this resolution it will be clear what a prospect and a challenge lie ahead of those who want to record and disseminate knowledge in this dynamic age.

In a situation like this some universal bibliography might serve as an excellent solution. But in volume and complexity this has proved to be an absurd proposition. The magnificent efforts made by the Royal Society in their 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1800–1900)' [2] followed by the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature (1902–19)' and their subsequent abandonment provide conclusive proof of the impracticability of such a project no matter however desirable it might be.

In the organisational sphere the First International Conference of Librarians was held as early as in the year 1877 and this was followed in 1895 by the First International Conference of Bibliography which resulted in the establishment of the International Institute of Bibliography (now known as International Federation for Documentation). The latter conference was convened by two illustrious bibliographers, Messieurs Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet. The world of literature, science and technology knows today that any effort to maintain bibliographical service on a universal basis is wasteful and impossible. The conclusion is to organise bibliographical service on a national basis.

We in India are faced with the problem of organising our own national bibliographical service. So far as cultural heritage of India is concerned during the past 200 years or so the European scholars touched the fringe of it. Their access to our languages and literature being extremely limited they could hardly think of compiling any complete bibliography. For the Indian scholars on the other hand, generally the works of their European counterparts in English formed the main basis of study and research. This could do no justice to the cultural heritage of a country whose language and literature influenced through the centuries the whole of Asia and the East, if not greater parts of the world, and, which in turn received many rich gifts from near and far. Hence in the cultural sphere we are in need of retrospective bibliography reaching backwards to days which synchronize with the very distant dawn of human civilization. Simultaneously, the demand for current bibliography of the growing literary output in various languages of the country must also be met. In the modern scientific and technological field the retrospective bibliography on the national plane is no big problem for us. Generally speaking, so far all the important contributions by Indian scientists and technologists have been in English and as such these have not escaped the notice of the Western

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1 Documentation Techniques in the U.S.A., O.E.E.C., Paris, 1951.

2 The first part issued in 1867.

bibliographers. The exigencies, particularly with reference to the vast developmental programme taken in hand, demand very efficient and accurate bibliographical service in the scientific and technological field. The urgency of the need has been further accentuated by the fact that our country enjoys today the active co-operation of the largest number of nations in the scientific and technological fields. Hardly a day passes when we do not renew or enter into fresh business agreements with nations of the world. Of the three giant steel plants we are going to install, one each will be set up with the help of up-to-date technical skill and machineries provided by the German, the Russian and the British. Whatever may be the need otherwise for keeping abreast with the trends of progress in the scientific and technological fields elsewhere such facts bring to our very door tools which cannot be worked unless we know what has been happening in the world. In this context the formation of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre is a welcome move. A big task lies ahead of this organisation. The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau (1924) in the U.S.A., A.S.L.I.B. in the U.K. and similar organisations in other countries can provide guidance and inspiration to our new organisation.

Mr. Stavely in his 'Notes on Modern Bibliography' has briefly surveyed the main bibliographical achievements in the past as well as in recent years.[1] The most significant development that has taken place in the post-war period is the appearance of the Unesco in the field. The Unesco has attacked the problem at both ends. It has itself taken up actual compilation of bibliographies and abstracts, etc. of selected subjects. Unesco's international bibliographies of Economics, Political Science, Sociology, etc., are exemplary contributions. On the other hand, it has set up a machinery to advise it on matters relating to actively helping nations of the world to organise their own bibliographical services. With this object in view it has programmed for issuing Bibliographical Handbooks. The first handbook on National Bibliographical Services is a good attempt in explaining problems and suggesting solutions with regard to organisational matters.[2] One major problem peculiar to India which this book has not seriously taken into account is the national languages (it contains only one sentence with reference to Switzerland where national languages are German, French and Italian). We can, however, profitably consult this handbook on many other organisational matters. To India Unesco has already extended its helping hand in establishing a pilot Public Library and the Insdoc. The South Asia Science Co-operation Office of the Unesco has also taken up preparation of annual volumes of Social Science Bibliography of India and South Asia Social Science Abstracts to provide basic materials for compilation of International Social Science Bibliographies and Abstracts. We can always count upon Unesco's advice and aid. The second important post-war event in the field is the compilation of the British National Bibliography. This commenced publication in 1950 and the co-operating agencies in its preparation are the British Museum, the Library Association, Royal Society, A.S.L.I.B, the British Council, the National Central Library, the Publishers and Booksellers Associations and the Unesco Co-operating Body for Libraries. The book world has hailed the appearance of this bibliography. It is a pleasure and a privilege for any lover of books to receive this document every week. It has set a standard in form and content.

In establishing National Bibliographical Services the experiences of the pioneers in the field referred to above are there to guide us. For obvious reasons, the organisational details can hardly be discussed in this paper. Broadly speaking the National Central Library should be

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[1] Notes on Modern Bibliography. Library Association, London, 1954.

[2] National Bibliographical Services—Their Creation and Operation by Knud Larsen, Unesco, Paris, 1953.

the guiding star and the co-ordinating agency. According to the present programme there will be four Regional Central Libraries. The National Library in Calcutta will function as the Regional Central Library in the Eastern Region. The National Central Library to be set up in Delhi will also serve as the Regional Central Library in the Northern Region. Two more Regional Central Libraries, one each in the Western and the Southern Regions, will soon be established. The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, provides for compulsory deposit of all current publications to these four libraries. The National Library in Calcutta has already initiated bibliographical work on behalf of the National Central Library which is yet to be set up. All concerned should move to see that the three more proposed libraries begin functioning as early as possible. Of the 14 major languages recognised by the constitution as State languages, the Regional Central Libraries should take charge of preparation of bibliographies of current literature in the languages used in areas respectively served by them. The National Central Library should co-ordinate their work and compile the consolidated National Bibliography. The advent of the Special Libraries Association and Information Centre has already been referred to as a happy augury. This body may usefully employ itself in scientific bibliographical and documentation work with special reference to current periodical contents. The need for this work can hardly be overemphasised. The current bibliography of literature in 14 languages is a task whose complexities and magnitude can be fully understood only if we commence preparing it in the right way. Yet the need for a comprehensive retrospective bibliography of the rich literary heritage in our languages can no longer be neglected. Already there is a keen consciousness on the part of the people to know the past for gaining strength in forging ahead. The heritage is invaluable. Catalogues of libraries can serve as the ideal source material for the retrospective bibliography. Unfortunately, there are many libraries and institutions whose holdings are not fully catalogued. The Indian Library Association will do an extremely valuable service if it takes up immediately a country-wide survey of the holdings of the various libraries, institutions and personal collections and thereafter offers suitable guidance and active support to owners of such collections to prepare printed catalogues of their respective holdings. This is a huge task; yet we must do it.

For obvious reasons, only the broad problems and prospects of bibliography could be discussed in this short article. The problem of personnel for bibliographical service is a major problem. This we are going to discuss along with other related issues in our fourth symposium in this conference, namely, 'Training for Librarianship in India'. In conclusion it may be recorded that the unity and wisdom of the people of India are responsible today for certain excellent achievements in both cultural and material fields. We believe those who are primarily concerned with the organisation of bibliographical services in India will come forward with the vision and courage needed for the purpose.

Some Aspects of Bibliographical Work in a University Library

by

N. APPATHURA IYER, *Librarian, Travancore University Library, Trivandrum*

The present-day enormous accumulation of nascent micro-thoughts in books, periodicals, articles, reports and pamphlets which are indispensable for a research scholar makes it difficult even for a well-equipped library, with its limited resources, to utilise it properly and profitably. The scholar has to wade through a bewildering medley of materials before finding even a slight portion of what he requires. The only feasible course is to list their titles with annotations and abstracts wherever necessary. This listing is the bibliographical activity, which has been recognised by all the nations of the world as an indispensable necessity to register all the research work of a country and to acquaint the scholar with the literature of the world pertaining to his subject.

Now that India has become Independent, the present opportunity should be utilised to the fullest extent to clear the misunderstanding and misrepresentation of Indian thought and culture by alien civilisations. A glance through the papers for discussion at the 9th All-India Library Conference, Indore, will give an idea of the bibliographical activity in India. The formation of the National Central Library at Calcutta and the bibliographical work started by them, the freedom in history movement created at various centres in India, and the encouragement given to the development of national culture are some of the indications of the vast scope for bibliographical activity in India. The recent publications of the Gandhi and Nehru bibliographies by Jagadish Sharma, M.A., D.L.S. (Delhi), M.A., L.S., Ph.D. (Michigan), in June and November 1955 respectively, is a remarkable achievement which may well be followed by the production and publication of Indian national bibliographies. The National Central Library has to be organised on modern lines with a network of branch libraries. The library propaganda has resulted in a mushroom growth of libraries in India, but it is desirable to have lesser number of libraries well knit together with central library.

The rôle of the university libraries in India in the field of bibliographical activity cannot be over-estimated. The old practice was to depend upon a professor for the administration and bibliographical work of a library. This must give way. Such work should be entrusted to the library staff, who alone will be able to cope with the growing increase in books, readers and research workers. The importance of the bibliographical expert in the development of book collections and service to readers has been recognised by well-known authorities. President Gilman has said, 'Every person in charge of the University Collections must be a student capable of teaching. His speciality must be bibliography or if the staff is large some branch of bibliography, literary, historical, philosophical or scientific. He must not only know what his collection includes, but what it needs.' The transference of bibliographical work to the library staff implies a further differentiation between the bibliographical and clerical work. A higher standard for admission to the bibliographical service than for admission to the clerical standard has also to be recognised. In this connection Dr. Radhakrishnan's recommendation regarding the status of the librarians may be implemented.

In order that bibliographical activity may function properly, one member at least of the staff of the library must devote his attention to general reference service, and another must be entrusted with a particular bibliographical work. The basic bibliographic knowledge required by a university library staff differs from that of the public library in respect of the number and nature of periodicals, and in the range of languages covered by them, since periodicals are the medium through which new advances and discoveries are first made public. Hence the bibliographer must be able to tap any needed information from index of periodicals, biographical index, cumulative index and other bibliographical documents. Thus a sound general knowledge of bibliographies available in the stock of his own library, a good general educational background including a knowledge of languages, and above all tact, intelligence and a thorough understanding of university life, are expected of a bibliographer in a university library.

It is through universities that national culture has to develop, since it is in the universities that new knowledge is acquired. Hence it is desirable to encourage each university library to specialise in its own line of study and avoid unnecessary overlapping with other university libraries. Many of the fields of Indian thought are still without reference materials such as encyclopædias, yearbooks and directories, etc. In order to fill the need, the Central Government should co-operate with learned bodies and the library profession to promote production of such reference books.

However well equipped a university library may be, it will always be found inadequate for compiling perfect bibliographies. This long-felt difficulty could be overcome by an organised system of library co-operation and interloan of books. Though this problem has been engaging the attention of librarians in India for the past twenty years, nothing tangible seems to have been done so far. It may be mentioned that the lack of co-operation is mainly responsible for the inordinate delay in and hindrance to the preparation of the Union Catalogue.

The formation of three more central libraries with copyrights, in the Connemara Public Library, Madras, in the Town Hall Central Library, Bombay, and another in a place to be mentioned later, by the Public Library Act of 1954, indicates signs of effecting co-operation between public libraries. At present there are nearly twenty-seven university libraries and fifty-three cultural institutions. It would be well to co-ordinate the work of the university libraries and cultural institutions. The humanities and scientific libraries may respectively knit together with similar institutions so that maximum benefit may be achieved. The university libraries at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi may form small bibliographical centres and group themselves into units for giving direction in the preparation of bibliographies suited to the libraries. A committee may be formed at the centres, consisting of a member from each university library and institutions attached to that centre for the discussion of the nature of the bibliographical work to be undertaken, by each library considering its resources. The National Central Library, which is to be the reservoir of bibliographical activities, may, with the help of the Inter University Board, Central Government and Indian Library Association, frame obligatory rules and regulations prescribing minimum standards, for effecting inter loan of books and co-operation. Much of the time and labour of the research scholars may thus be saved and their energy utilised for the rapid advancement of the cultural growth of the country. A stumbling block in effecting co-operation is the mutual aversion between the scholar and the library staff, and the persistent insistence of the scholars for departmental sections of the libraries under their control. Fortunately, the attempts of the Royal Society and Unesco for bibliographical surveys, and the insistence of honours standard in special subjects for the honours degree in library science will help to bring a better understanding and appreciation between the scholar and the librarian. This opportune moment may be utilised by the Inter

University Board to organise bibliographical activity in university libraries by prescribing minimum standards for the preparation of bibliographies of authors, historical persons, locality, science, art and periodicals.

But it is a matter for regret that we have neither an Andrew Carnegie nor a Rockefeller to supply the requisite finance for organising library services. The help of the Planning Commission may well be sought. The Central Government which is encouraging the development of national culture may be approached to give some aid in this great task of organising bibliographical activity in university libraries. In this connection it is gratifying to note that Unesco has entrusted Shri K. Chandrasekharan Iyer, Judge, Supreme Court of India, with the preparation of a bibliography on Indian law.

The framing of detailed rules and regulations may take a considerable time. Meanwhile each university library should exert its best to prepare bibliographies on special subjects or topics pertaining to the particular locality which will be helpful for the compilation of national bibliographies. George W. Cole in compiling a bibliography has said that in collecting material for a local bibliography one has to search for—

'(1) Printed works, the contents of which relate exclusively to the locality chosen or to any part of it,
(2) Printed works which contain a substantial and important reference to the locality chosen or to any part of it,
(3) Biographies of the inhabitants of the locality chosen,
(4) Locally printed works,
(5) Works written by the inhabitants of the locality chosen,
(6) Speeches or sermons on general subjects delivered within the locality chosen,
(7) Prints,
(8) Maps,
(9) Manuscripts,

and the smaller the place chosen, the greater should be the effect to include everything about it.'

In conclusion it may be stated that bibliographical activity affords an ample opportunity for the librarians and scholars in India to unearth the vast treasures of Indian culture that lie buried and neglected by the influence of alien culture and civilisations. They may well remember this saying at Schiller, 'Hold fast to your dear precious native land, there are the strong roots of your strength.' This is the opportune moment to realise the ideal held out more than sixty years ago by that great sage prophet Swami Vivekananda that 'our education secular and spiritual must be reorganised by ourselves on national lines by national methods'.

Training for Librarianship in India

by

K. S. HINGWE, *Librarian, University of Poona*

Libraries, as we all know, play an important rôle in the process of social and national welfare. In modern times libraries are no more considered as mere passive storehouses of books. People have started realising the importance of libraries and libraries on their part have accepted the demand for extensive responsibilities than ever. With modern means of propagation of knowledge such as films, radio, exhibitions and discussion groups, libraries are playing a prominent and active rôle in education, especially in adult education. It is a happy augury that the Central Government has started extending liberal financial grants to the libraries of scientific and technical institutions as well as to the libraries of statutory and public bodies.

Although there existed some very good libraries in India at centres like Taxila, Nalanda from ancient times, Librarianship as a profession lingered in the background. This was obviously due to our outlook towards the function of a library. Today Librarianship is not restricted to preservation of our cultural heritage alone but is expected to disseminate knowledge to every human being irrespective of nationality, sex, religion, caste and age. To fulfil this function it is essential to train youngsters possessing academic qualifications, foresight, administrative ability and genuine interest in the library work.

It has been noticed that during last decade with the growth in number of libraries of different categories, the demand for constant supply of qualified librarians has considerably been increased. Realising this pressing demand for trained personnel, competent enough to handle the varied type of technical, administrative and academic work in libraries, some universities and regional library associations in India have introduced full-time and short-time courses in Librarianship.

Before offering any critical remarks and suggestions about conducting the training courses in India it would be useful to consider some basic principles regarding library training in general. There can hardly be two opinions about one fundamental fact that the aims and objects of any school of Librarianship should be dependent upon the types of libraries for which the candidates are to be trained. Secondly, in order to train candidates for running different types of libraries such as public, academic, school, children—no library training school can afford to restrict itself to old ideas and methods. New ideas and practices must be explored, examined and applied to from time to time. As the training centres are expected to train candidates for different types of libraries, they must be ahead of the times and must take initiative in certain matters and must give directive to various libraries.

For bringing out competent librarians, it is not just sufficient to have lofty aims and objects in view. In order to achieve our desired aims and objects, our means as well must be effective. For instance, no school of Librarianship can continue to be effective and useful unless it has on its staff efficient teachers. These teachers must not only be conversant with their subjects, but must also possess teaching ability. It must be borne in mind that a competent librarian will not necessarily prove a successful teacher and no teacher can prove successful unless he has interest and flair in the teaching work.

Whether a course in Librarianship should be a full-time or a short-time one is a matter of controversy. A section of experts in this field is of opinion that it should be a full-time course while others favour short-time courses. The question of instituting a short-time or a full-time course ultimately depends either on the availability of the funds or the types of libraries for which the candidates are to be trained.

We have so far considered some basic factors essential for instituting a training course in Librarianship. We shall next examine the existing facilities and particulars regarding library training in India.

So far as I know, four universities and several regional library associations are conducting training courses in librarianship. Excepting Delhi University, which is, in its proper sense, having a full-time course with provision for Master's Degree and Doctorate in Librarianship, other universities, viz. Bombay, Madras and Banaras, are conducting only diploma courses in Librarianship. One or two other universities are likely to start library training courses. Besides the existing university courses several regional library associations are conducting library training courses in regional languages, the duration of which varies from six weeks to six months.

On examining particulars of different courses in Librarianship, the striking fact one notices is the disparity regarding curricula and other rules and regulations. Delhi University diploma course restricts admission only to graduates possessing higher academic qualifications while Bombay University admits even Intermediates but they have to undergo two academic years' training course instead of one, as in the case of graduates. Madras and Banaras admit only graduates and not the Intermediates. As regards admission rules to different certificate courses conducted by regional library associations, it can be said that excepting Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangha's Pòona Training Course, non-matrics are not admitted to any other certificate course. As regards duration of these courses, we find complete uniformity in case of diploma courses. However, duration of different certificate courses varies according to climatic conditions of different places. The duration of Aligarh Muslim University certificate course is four months while Bengal Library Association's certificate course continues only for three months. Teaching work at certificate courses conducted by Andhra Desha Library Association and Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh (Poona course) do not exceed 45–50 days at the most.

On examining the curriculum of different diploma and certificate courses we come to the conclusion that there is hardly any uniformity in the courses of studies and the percentage of passing. Bombay University diploma course has included 'General Survey of Literary History of India' as an independent paper in its curriculum while Banaras, Delhi and Madras courses have omitted this paper altogether. The most important and useful feature of the Bombay diploma course is the oral and practical test in reference service. Other diploma courses, it appears, have not realised the importance and necessity of such a test. For getting pass class, at the Bombay University diploma course, a candidate has to secure 40 per cent marks in the written examination (all papers together) and a minimum of 50 per cent marks in the practical examination. In my opinion, the condition of securing some minimum marks in practical examination should have been made applicable in other courses as well. The concession extended by the Madras diploma course, permitting candidates to present themselves for the whole or for any division or divisions of the examination at any one time, deserves due consideration by other diploma courses.

A scrutiny of the curriculum of different certificate courses is likely to prove a very disappointing affair. Excepting the name—certificate course—they have nothing in common.

In view of the points discussed above, and in the interest of this profession, I feel that the time is ripe to standardise library training in India. The effects of present inconsistencies may

prove disastrous in the long run. We must try to put an end to this state of affairs and must try to standardise at least the curriculum of all diploma and certificate courses, to begin with. The question is who is to standardise all these particulars and how that can be done. I earnestly feel that the Indian Library Association should take a lead in the matter. It should, if possible, persuade appropriate authorities of different universities and regional library associations to follow such rules and curriculum as may be approved of by the Indian Library Association. If the Indian Library Association succeeds in standardising particulars of all courses, either diploma or certificate, questions like 'Which course should I join?', 'Is Bombay course good enough or is Delhi still better?', 'Do they teach Colon Classification at the Bombay diploma course?', would not be repeated by students desirous of undergoing training in Librarianship.

I should now like to make a few suggestions regarding other matters connected with training in Librarianship. My first suggestion is that mere paper qualification should not be considered as the only and adequate qualification for getting admission to any diploma course. A candidate possessing only higher academic qualifications may not prove a successful librarian as a rule. He must possess administrative ability, foresight, tact, temperament to run the administration and to get on with his superiors, colleagues, subordinates and readers. Before admitting students only on the basis of paper qualification, it would, therefore, be advantageous to assess their other qualifications as well. The practice of taking personal interviews of candidates before admitting them to diploma courses may therefore be introduced.

My second suggestion is that more stress on practical work should be laid during the period of training. It has been observed that some of the very bright students do not get jobs simply because they have no experience of doing routine work in libraries. In order to solve this difficulty all students undergoing training, at any university course, must be asked to do at least three hours' routine work daily. If a special mention of this fact is made on the 'diploma or certificate', then the problem of inexperience may not stand in the way of students.

I would also be happy to find the introduction of a compulsory paper in one of the foreign languages. This compulsion, however, should be made at the diploma level.

Library training in India needs reorientation. It must not rest contented with old theories and practices. Unless original contributions in this field, either indigenous or foreign, are respected and critically studied, there is no bright future for this profession in this country. Unfortunately some original contributions in this science are intentionally neglected at some training centres. It must be realised by all concerned that these training centres be not used as platforms for stressing the merits of certain methods alone. Let your students learn everything that is original and let them have discretion to judge what is good or bad. Do not prejudice the minds of would-be librarians against any methods. Give them facts and they will help themselves.

स्वतन्त्र भारत का हिन्दी वाङ्मय

लेo कृष्णाचार्य, अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग,
नेशनल लायब्रेरी

[यह निबंध मार्च १९५६ की इसी पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेख का पूरक-भाग है। पिछले निबंध में काव्य-साहित्य, कथा-साहित्य, कहानी, नाटक, आलोचना, लेखकों पर अध्ययन, अन्य भाषाओं का अध्ययन, लोक-साहित्य, जीवनी और यात्रा, इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र, पत्रिकाएं, पत्रकारकला, सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ आदि विषयों पर प्रकाशित साहित्य की महत्वपूर्ण रूपरेखा देने की चेष्टा की गई थी। इस भाग में साहित्येतर विषयों पर प्रकाशित साहित्य की चर्चा है।—सम्पादक।]

दर्शन और धर्म

भारतीय समाज में अब यह विश्वास कम होता जा रहा है कि भारत केवल आदर्शों, अर्थात् धर्म-दर्शन का ही देश रहा है। ऐसी अनेक पुस्तकें सामने आई हैं जिनमें जीवन के व्यावहारिक पक्ष पर बल दिया गया है। धर्म और दर्शन के क्षेत्र में एकांत साधना की भूमि से हटकर सामूहिक लोक संग्रहात्मक दृष्टि विकसित हुई है। आज से पन्द्रह वर्ष पहले डा० भगवानदास ने "दर्शन का प्रयोजन" और "समन्वयवाद" पुस्तकें लिखीं। पुनः डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द ने "चिद्विलास" लिखकर शंकराचार्य के अद्वैत दर्शन को महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ दिया। इधर भारतीय दर्शन पर लिखी गई महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकें इस प्रकार हैं:—उदयवीर शास्त्री: सांख्य दर्शन का इतिहास (५४); डा० फतहसिंह: वैदिक दर्शन (५३); बलदेव उपाध्याय: बौद्ध दर्शन; भदन्त शास्त्री भिक्षु: महायान; भरतसिंह उपाध्याय: बौद्ध दर्शन तथा अन्य भारतीय दर्शन, दो भाग (५४); रामावतार शर्मा: यूरोपीय दर्शन (५४); रामानन्द तिवारी: शंकराचार्य का आचार-दर्शन (४९); धमेन्द्रनाथ शास्त्री: न्याय-वैशेषिक (५३)। ये पुस्तकें मौलिक हैं और विस्तृत अध्ययन के परिणाम हैं। भारत, धर्म और दर्शन के ग्रन्थों से परिपूर्ण देश है, अतः एक अच्छे सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ (विश्व कोष) की आवश्यकता बनी है।

धर्म सम्बन्धी पुस्तकों का अभाव हिन्दी मे नहीं है। भारतीय धर्मों पर अनेक पुस्तकें हैं, अब विदेशी धर्मों पर भी विवरण मिल सकते हैं। विवेकानन्द, रामतीर्थ, रामकृष्ण के विचार हिन्दी में आचुके हैं। सन् १९३८ में रामदास गौड़ ने "हिन्दुत्व" नाम से सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ तैयार किया। इसमे वैदिक, पौराणिक तथा आधुनिक धर्मों के प्रवर्तकों का विवरण प्राप्त है। भुवनेश्वर मिश्र कृत सन्त-साहित्य (५५); त्रिलोकी नारायण दीक्षित: सन्त-दर्शन (५३); हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी कृत नाथ सम्प्रदाय (५०) और मध्यकालीन धर्म साधना (५२); धर्मवीर भारती कृत सिद्ध साहित्य (५६) इधर लिखे गये मौलिक ग्रन्थ हैं। अन्य ग्रन्थों मे परशुराम चतुर्वेदी कृत वैष्णव धर्म (५३) और सम्पूर्णानन्द कृत गणेश (४४) अपने विषय के प्रमाणिक ग्रन्थ है। यह शुभ लक्षण है कि हिन्दी के साहित्यकार केवल काव्य, नाटक और कथा साहित्य में ही न रमकर धर्म-दर्शन और इतिहास-जीवनी पर भी जमकर लिखने लगे है। राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद, पटना ने आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव कृत बौद्ध धर्म-दर्शन पुस्तक छाप कर प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। इसी प्रकार हिन्दी ऋगवेद (५४) का अनुवाद कर रामगोविन्द त्रिवेदी ने महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर डाला है तथा वैदिक साहित्य (५०) का वर्णनात्मक इतिहास भी लिखा है। इस पुस्तक के अन्त मे वैदिक साहित्य की विस्तृत सूची है। श्री अहमद बशीर कृत कुरान शरीफ का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी इधर आया है।

भ० आ० कौसल्यायन के जातकों के अनुवाद की पांचवीं जिल्द (५३); एनी बिसेंट के बौद्ध धर्म (५३) का अनुवाद आ गया है। रामकृष्ण मिशन ने श्री रामकृष्ण परमहंस की जीवनी और स्वामी विवेकानन्द की कृतियां भी हिन्दी में इधर के दशक में पर्याप्त मात्रा में छापी है। भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ, बनारस से जैन धर्म-ग्रन्थ मूल और हिन्दी

टीका के साथ उपलब्ध हुए हैं, और होते जा रहे हैं। इनमें मुख्य है :—गोयलीय : जैन जागरण के अग्रदूत (५२); श्रीचन्द रामपुरिया : तीर्थंकर वर्द्धमान (५३); भूतबलि : महाबंध (५४); आ० पूज्यपाद : सर्वार्थसिद्धि (५५); आ० गुणभद्र : महापुराण (५४); इस प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि हिन्दी में धर्म सम्बन्धी गवेषणात्मक और पुराने मूल ग्रन्थों के अनुवाद निरन्तर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। यहां इतना उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है कि आज भी प्रधान अठारहों पुराणों के अनुवाद हिन्दी में प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

जेम्स ऐलेन की कई पुस्तकों के अनुवाद हुए हैं :—विजय के आठ स्तम्भ, मोक्षमार्ग, आत्महितैषी बनो, जीवन की मुक्ति, जाकी रही भावना जैसी और जेम्स ऐलेन की डायरी। श्री राजगोपालाचार्य की उपनिषद आदि की पुस्तकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने छापे हैं।

अर्थशास्त्र

सन् १९०८ में श्री महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने सम्पत्तिशास्त्र नाम से एक पर्याप्त मोटी पुस्तक छपाई थी। सम्भवतः हिन्दी में यह प्रथम उपयोगी प्रयास था। इस पुस्तक से भी पहले श्री मिश्रबन्धु कृत व्यय (१९०५), ब्रजनन्दन सहाय कृत अर्थशास्त्र (१९०६) और श्री गणेशदत्त पाठक कृत अर्थशास्त्र प्रवेशिका प्रकाश में आचुकी थी। सन् १९४१ तक प्रकाशित अर्थशास्त्र सम्बन्धी पुस्तक सूची श्री माताप्रसाद गुप्त कृत हिन्दी-पुस्तक-साहित्य में प्राप्त है। इस काल में अर्थ-शास्त्र पर विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से बाहर लिखनेवालों में श्री भगवानदास केला की सेवाएं महत्व की हैं। किन्तु जब से हिन्दी में बी० ए० तक पठन-पाठन का द्वार खुला तब से अब तक अर्थशास्त्र की सामान्य पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त उसकी शाखा-प्रशाखाओं पर भी लिखा जाने लगा। रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करनेवाली दर्जनों पुस्तकें हैं। इनमें सर्वाधिक प्रचलित पुस्तकें हैं :—अग्रवाल-परमार-इजेला कृत अर्थशास्त्र परिचय (५०) और श्रीनारायण अग्रवाल : अर्थशास्त्र के मूल सिद्धान्त (५४)। भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र पर भी अनेक पुस्तकें छपी हैं। इनमें नर्मदेश्वर झा (५३), भगवानदास केला (५१) और रमापति शुक्ल (द्वि० सं० ५१), शंकर सहाय सक्सेना की पुस्तकें विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। शंकर सहाय सक्सेना कृत भारतीय मजदूर (४८) अपने विषय में अकेली है। इनकी दूसरी पुस्तक बेंकिंग (५३) पर है। बेंकिंग आदि पर अन्य पुस्तकें-राधारमण : मुद्रा और विनिमय (५४); राजनारायण माथुर : द्रव्य विनिमय तथा बेंकिंग परिचय (५५); श्यामबिहारीलाल कपूर : द्रव्य विनिमय तथा बेंकिंग (५१)। "भारतीय मुद्रा का इतिहास" पर गिरिराज प्रसाद गुप्त की पुस्तक दिल्ली से निकली है।

ग्रामीण-अर्थशास्त्र पर भी लेखकों का ध्यान जाने लगा है। हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडेमी से प्रकाशित ब्रजगोपाल भटनागर की ग्रामीण-अर्थशास्त्र (३३) के अतिरिक्त इस विषय पर भगवानदास केला और श्री दयाशंकर दुबे की पुस्तकें भी हैं। किन्तु ये सब साहित्य सन् १९४७ के पूर्व का है। इस विषय पर अच्छे ग्रन्थ इधर नहीं निकले। भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर दयाशंकर नाग (५२) और प्यारेलाल रावत ने भारत का आर्थिक विकास पर (५४) लिखा। भारत के आर्थिक इतिहास पर श्रीकृष्णदत्त भट्ट और श्री मोतीचन्द गोखले ने लिखा है। आधुनिक आर्थिक विकास (५२) पर श्री रामजीसहाय ने भी एक पुस्तक दी है। आर्थिक समस्याओं पर श्री विश्वनाथ प्रसाद ने (४९) और अमरनारायण अग्रवाल ने (५०) लिखा।

अन्यान्य विषयों पर पुस्तकें इस प्रकार हैं :—श्री बालचन्द श्रीवास्तव : विक्रय कला और विज्ञापन (५४); श्री नारायण श्रीवास्तव : पत्रव्यवहार संक्षिप्तीकरण तथा बाजार-भाव (४९); आर० एल० शर्मा : आयकर; हरनाथ कला : आयकर दर्शन; गोरखनाथसिंह : राजकीय व्यय प्रबन्ध के सिद्धान्त; भगवानदास केला : भारतीय राजस्व (?); रमनलाल अग्रवाल : लोकवित्त (५२)। अंग्रेजी की प्रसिद्ध पुस्तकों के कुछ अनुवाद हुए हैं :—

क्राउथर : मुद्रा की रूपरेखा (५१); जथार-बैरी : भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र (५५); बेन्हम : अर्थशास्त्र (?); श्री जे० के० मेहता : अर्थशास्त्र के मूलाधार (५२); सेन और दास : अर्थशास्त्र परिचय (५१) आदि।

केला : दुबे कृत अर्थशास्त्र शब्दावली के कई संस्करण निकल चुके हैं, अब इनकी "हिन्दी में अर्थशास्त्र और राजनीति साहित्य" (?) नाम से उपयोगी बिब्लियोग्राफी प्रकाशित हुई है।

वाणिज्य शास्त्र

वाणिज्य पर इधर के दशक में पर्याप्त साहित्य निकला है। अनेक विषयों पर धीरे-धीरे पुस्तक संख्या बढ़ रही हैं और उसी अनुपात में प्रकाशन स्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है—शिवध्यानसिंह चौहान : आधुनिक परिवहन (५४); मनमोहन प्रसाद : वाणिज्य विधि के तत्व (Commercial Law) (५५); रूपराम गुप्त : व्यापार संगठन (५२); आयकर विधान (५४) और व्यापारिक सन्नियम (५५); रतनकुमार जैन : भारतीय वाणिज्य विधान (५५); रामेश्वर प्रसाद : प्रारम्भिक पुस्तककरण (Book-keeping); शारदानन्द सिंह : प्रारम्भिक बहीखाता (?); हृषीकेशनारायण : आधुनिक बहीखाता (५४); कान्तानाथ गर्ग : आधुनिक व्यापार (५४) और वाणिज्य शब्द-कोष (४६); परमहंसराय : विक्रयशास्त्र (५०); केला : भारतीय सहयोग आन्दोलन; रामप्रसाद टंडन : व्यापार–उसकी कठिनाइयां और उपाय (५५); केदारनाथ प्रसाद : व्यावसायिक संगठन (५१)।

शासन

भारतीय शासन पर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से प्रथम लिखनेवाले लेखकों में श्री प्राणनाथ विद्यालंकार और श्री भगवानदास केला प्रमुख थे। केलाजी के भारतीय शासन के तो १२ संस्करण हो चुके हैं। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के अनन्तर शासन पद्धतियों पर ध्यान जाना स्वाभाविक था। परिणाम स्वरूप अनेक अध्ययन निकले। इनमें प्रमुख हैं :—मदनमोहन गुप्त : भारत नए संविधान तक (५०); शि० उपाध्याय : भारतीय शासन विधान; परमात्माशरण : प्रमुख देशों की शासन प्रणालियां (५६); गोरखनाथ चौबे : आधुनिक भारतीय शासन (५३); कन्हैयालाल वर्मा : भारतीय राजनीति और शासन विकास—१६३५–५० (५४); डा० राजेश्वर अर्गल : आधुनिक संविधान तक (५५)। अनुवाद ग्रन्थों में इल्यास अहमद कृत शासन यंत्र (४८); डा० अल्तेकर कृत प्राचीन भारतीय शासन पद्धति (४७); गार्नर कृत राज्य-विज्ञान और शासन (५१)। अन्य ग्रन्थ :—पन्नालाल श्रीवास्तव : भारतीय शासन की रूपरेखा (द्वि०.सं० १६५२); कन्हैयालाल वर्मा : संयुक्तराज अमेरिका का संविधान (५१); ज्योतिप्रसाद सूद : ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की शासन व्यवस्था (तृ० सं० १६५३); त्रिलोचन पंत : इंगलैंड का सांविधानिक इतिहास (५५)।

नागरिक शास्त्र पर छोटी बड़ी अनेक पुस्तकें हैं। पुराने लेखकों में श्री पुणतांबेकर, श्री केला, श्री प्राणनाथ आदि हैं। श्री गोरखनाथ चौबे की नागरिक शासन की विवेचना का ग्यारहवां संस्करण (५५) हो चुका है। प्रथम संस्करण सन् १६४० में हुआ था। स्पष्ट है कि यह ग्रन्थ पाठ्य पुस्तक की दृष्टि से विशेष लोकप्रिय रहा है।

शिक्षा

शिक्षा सम्बन्धी साहित्य हिन्दी में तेजी से लिखा जा रहा है। इतिहास, सिद्धान्त, पद्धति—सभी पक्षों पर पुस्तकें प्राप्त हैं। भारत के नव-निर्माण की दृष्टि से भी शिक्षा का महत्व है। सन् १६४७ के अनन्तर हमें नए सिरे से शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय ढंग से पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता भी थी। स्वभावत : शिक्षा सम्बन्धी साहित्य के प्रकाशन में प्रगति हुई है। कुछ पुस्तकें विस्तृत अध्ययन देती हैं तो कुछ पाठ्य पुस्तकों जैसी हैं। एस० पी० सिंह : शिक्षा के दार्शनिक आधार (५१); जगदीशचन्द्र : नवीन भारत के पब्लिक स्कूल; द्वारिका सिंह : बुनियादी शिक्षा में विभिन्न विषयों की शिक्षण विधि (पटना); प्यारेलाल रावत : प्राचीन से आधुनिक काल तक भारतीय शिक्षा का इतिहास; रामखेलावन चौधरी : शिक्षण विधियों की रूपरेखा (५५); वेणीमाधव : प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के प्रयोग व विधान; उर्मिला जौहरी : प्रौढ़ और सामाजिक शिक्षा के नए प्रयोग (५२); सरयू प्रसाद : पाश्चात्य शिक्षा का संक्षिप्त इतिहास (४६); सीताराम चतुर्वेदी : भाषा की शिक्षा (५५), शिक्षा प्रणालियां और उनके प्रवर्तक (तृ० सं० १६५१) और पाठशाला-प्रबन्ध (४८) प्रमुख रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा या उनके संगठन आदि पर हिन्दी में पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। हां, हिन्दी में कुछ दीक्षान्त भाषण अवश्य प्राप्त हैं। इनमें

डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसाद कृत भारतीय शिक्षा (५३) प्रमुख है। गांधीजी के शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विचार भी हिन्दी में प्राप्त हैं—यह सब साहित्य सस्ता साहित्य मंडल, दिल्ली ने गांधी-साहित्य नाम से कई मोटी जिल्दों में छापा है। शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अन्य साहित्य इस प्रकार है :—

श्री जफर : शिक्षा शास्त्र (५३) ; उमाशंकर श्रीवास्तव : शिक्षा सिद्धान्त (५१) और भाषा शिक्षा विधि; भैरव प्रसाद झा : आधुनिक शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान (५४) ; ईश्वरचन्द्र शर्मा : आधुनिक शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान (५३) ; चन्द्रमा-लाल और निरंजनकुमार : प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान (५१) ; सुबोध अदावल : भारतीय शिक्षा सिद्धान्त (५३) ; सुधीर कुमार : पाठशाला प्रबन्ध तथा व्यवस्था विज्ञान (५३) ; योगेन्द्र शर्मा : भाषा कैसे पढ़ाएं (५१) ; कैलाशचन्द्र जैन : बुनियादी शिक्षा (५६) ; डा० अ० स० अल्तेकर : प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति (५५) तो प्रत्येक भारतीय के मनन करने योग्य पुस्तक है। कार्न हाउसर कृत "अध्ययन कैसे करें" (५३) प्रकाश में आ चुकी है। सन्त विनोवा कृत शिक्षण विचार (५५) पुस्तक प्रेरणादायक है। शिक्षा के अनेक पहलुओं पर विनोवा ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। विनोवा के विचारों का महत्व इस दृष्टि से भी अधिक है कि वह स्वयं अध्यापक रहे हैं।

विज्ञान साहित्य

आज की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता हिन्दी में विज्ञान साहित्य उपलब्ध करना है। सन् १९४७ के अनन्तर हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक उन्नति के लिये अनेक दिशाओं में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी प्रयत्न भी हुए। परिणाम स्वरूप अनेक प्रकार के विज्ञान सम्बन्धी उद्योग-धन्धों का श्री गणेश किया गया और अनेक प्रकार की अनुसंधान शालाएं भी स्थापित की गई। यूरोप में जिस रूप और अर्थ में विज्ञान की उन्नति उन्नीसवीं शती में आरम्भ हुई और जिन प्रेरणाओं और आवश्यकताओं से बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग-धन्धों की वहां वृद्धि हुई, वह सब यूरोप की अपनी देन है। अतः यह स्वाभाविक है कि उनकी अपनी भाषा में ही इन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों और शोधों का विवरण प्राप्त हो। भारत में वैज्ञानिक युग का सूत्रपात अंग्रेजी भाषा के माध्यम से हुआ और आज भी प्रायः सम्पूर्ण विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी कार्य अंग्रेजी में ही हो रहा है। स्पष्ट है कि काव्य, नाटक आदि साहित्य की तरह भारतीय भाषाओं में वैज्ञानिक साहित्य की परम्परा को हम पीछे से आरम्भ नहीं कर सकते।

फिर भी भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखकों को विगत अनेक वर्षों से वैज्ञानिक साहित्य का अभाव खटकता रहा है। विदेशी शासन की छाया में वैज्ञानिक साहित्य को भारतीय भाषाओं में रूपान्तरित करने की कोई उत्साहवर्धक स्थिति न थी। स्थिति यह थी और अब भी है कि केवल प्रमुख प्रादेशिक भाषाएं बड़ी कठिनाइयों के अनन्तर एम० ए० तक स्थान प्राप्त कर सकीं। साहित्य के अतिरिक्त इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति, दर्शन आदि विषय भी अंग्रेजी में ही पढ़ाये जाते हैं। हिन्दी को ही लें। हमें सन् १९४० तक हाई स्कूल और इन्टर की परिक्षाएं अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से देनी पड़ी थीं। सन् १९४७ के अनन्तर परिस्थितियां अनुकूल हुई और धीरे धीरे बी० ए० तक अनेक विषयों का माध्यम हिन्दी हुई। फलतः हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक साहित्य आया। यह ध्यान रखने की बात है कि सन् १९४७ के बाद अचानक ही वैज्ञानिक विषय हिन्दी या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में किसी चमत्कार वश नहीं आने लगे। सन् १९०५ से ही नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा जैसी संस्था ने गणित, रसायन और भौतिक विज्ञान विषय की शब्दावलियां प्रस्तुत कराई थीं। हिन्दी में जो उल्लेखनीय साहित्य सन् १९४२ से पहले प्रकाश में आया उस सबका विवरण "हिन्दी-पुस्तक-साहित्य" में प्राप्त है। यह सब पुस्तकें प्रायः अपने विषय का प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान या परिचय मात्र कराती हैं। ऐसी पुस्तकों की संख्या एक दर्जन से अधिक नहीं है जो अपने विषय की अधिकारी पुस्तकें मानी जा सकें या जो बहुत अधिक लोकप्रिय रही हों। इस श्रेणी में गोरखप्रसाद कृत "सौर परिवार" (३२) ; फूलदेव सहाय कृत प्रारम्भिक रसायन (२८) ; डा० सत्यप्रकाश कृत सामान्य और कारबनिक रसायन (२९) ; शालिग्राम भार्गव कृत पशुपक्षियों का श्रृंगार रहस्य (२२) और रामदास गौड़ कृत विज्ञान-हस्तामलक (३६) पुस्तकें आती हैं। सन् १९४७ के अनन्तर हिन्दी में विज्ञान-साहित्य की और वृद्धि हुई, नए विषयों पर भी लिखा गया। किन्तु अभी भी अनेक क्षेत्र रिक्त हैं।

विज्ञान के इतिहास और आविष्कारों पर निम्नलिखित पुस्तकें उल्लेखनीय हैं:—डेम्पियर: विज्ञान का संक्षिप्त इतिहास (अनु० ५१); सत्यप्रकाश: कुछ आधुनिक आविष्कार (५४), राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान शालाएं; जगपति चतुर्वेदी: आविष्कारों की कहानी (५४); भगवतीप्रसाद श्रीवास्तव: विज्ञान के चमत्कार (तृ० सं० १९५२); कल्पतरु: आधुनिक आविष्कार (?); जगपति चतुर्वेदी: विज्ञान के महारथी (५५); डा० मुकुन्दस्वरूप कृत संक्षिप्त शल्य विज्ञान (४०)। इधर जगपति चतुर्वेदी कृत शल्य विज्ञान की कहानी (५४) परिचयात्मक ढंग से छपी है। विज्ञान में दयानन्द पन्त का विकासवाद (५१); दयास्वरूप: धातु विज्ञान (५१); अच्युतानन्द उपाध्याय: पदार्थ विज्ञान परिचय (?); डा० धर्मनारायण: वनस्पति शास्त्र (५४); कन्हैयालाल, रघुवीरप्रसाद और अर्जुनकिशोर: माध्यमिक वनस्पति विज्ञान (५५); रामेश वेदी: सापों की दुनियां (५१); सत्यप्रकाश: कार्बनिक रसायन (५४); भूरत्नसिंह और ज० प्र० टंडन: अकार्बनिक रसायन (५४); श्रीप्रकाश आदि: कार्बनिक रसायन शास्त्र (५५)। कार्बनिक विज्ञान की ये पुस्तकें बी० ए० स्तर की हैं। लोनी: स्थिति विज्ञान तथा गतिविज्ञान (अनु० ५४); फूलदेवसहाय वर्मा: रबड़ (५५) और ईख और चीनी (५५) राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद, पटना के महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन हैं।

परमाणु शक्ति (४८) पर भगवतीप्रसाद श्रीवास्तव की एक छोटी सी पुस्तक निकली है। विद्युत विज्ञान पर कालाचाँद शील: बे तार विज्ञान (५३); ए० बी० माथुर: रेडियो गाइड, (द्वि० सं० ५१) और दत्तवर्मन कृत मोटर दर्पण (च० सं० ५१)। लोकप्रिय विज्ञानमाला के अन्तर्गत किताब महल ने विलुप्त जन्तु, वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार (२ भाग), बिजली की लीला, अद्भुत जन्तु, स्तनपायी जन्तु, जलचर पक्षी, उपवन के पक्षी आदि लगभग तीस विषयों पर छोटी छोटी परिचयात्मक पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं। यदि इन पुस्तकों को एक ही लेखक से न लिखाकर अधिकारी विद्वानों से लिखाया जाता तो अधिक महत्व का काम होता।

वैज्ञानिक ग्रंथों को हिन्दी में लाने की दृष्टि से पारिभाषिक शब्दावली की समस्या आज भी पूर्ण रूप से सुलझी नहीं है। हम लिख चुके है कि नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने इस ओर सन् १९०५ से ही कदम उठाया था। धीरे धीरे अन्य विषयों के कोष भी आने लगे। श्री भंडारी महोदय ने अपने ढंग से वैज्ञानिक विषयों के शब्दों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर देने की चेष्टा की थी (अर्थशास्त्र, उद्योग-धन्धे, इंजीनियरिंग आदि), किन्तु कोष में पर्याय न देकर उनका अर्थ समझा दिया गया है। अतः इस कोष पर निर्भर नहीं किया जा सकता। यों तो विज्ञान तथा समाज शास्त्र सम्बन्धी अन्य ग्रंथों की अनुक्रमणिकाओं में शब्द-सूची देने की परिपाटी चल पड़ी है। फिर भी अभी तक ऐसा एक कोष नहीं है जिस में प्रचलित शब्दों के प्रामाणिक पर्याय मिल जायं। विज्ञान के विभिन्न अंगों को लेकर कुछ अच्छे कोष प्रकाशित हुए हैं। हिन्दी-साहित्य-सम्मेलन से प्रत्यक्ष शारीर-कोष और भूतत्व विज्ञान-कोष (संपा० एस० सी० सेनगुप्त); जीव रसायन-कोष (संपा० ब्र० कि० मालवीय) और डा० ब्रजमोहन कृत गणितीय-कोष (५५) की गणना उत्तम कोषों में की जायगी।

चिकित्सा साहित्य

भारत में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किसी निश्चित चिकित्सा पद्धति की स्वीकृति नहीं है। यों सरकारी अस्पतालों में और छोटे-बड़े नगरों में एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली का ही बाहुल्य है। एलोपैथिक या होमियोपथिक चिकित्सा शास्त्र की पुस्तकें प्रायः बाहर से आती है। किन्तु देहातों में अधकचरे आयुर्वेद से ही काम चलता है। आज भी गरीब रोगी आयुर्वेद का ही सहारा लेते है। काशी हिन्दू विश्व विद्यालय और गुरुकुल कांगड़ी में इस शास्त्र की विधिवत् पढ़ाई होती है, स्वभावतः इन स्थानों से ही चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी ग्रन्थ भी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मात्रा में प्रकाशित होते हैं। प्रयाग के पं० जगन्नाथप्रसाद शुक्ल ने प्रथम महायुद्ध के आस-पास हिन्दी आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी पचासों छोटी-बड़ी पुस्तकें लिखीं। इधर सम्भवतः सब से अधिक लिखनेवाले लेखकों में श्री रमेश वेदी का नाम लिया जा सकता है। इनकी छोटी छोटी पुस्तकें शहद: मोम (४६); मिर्च (५०); लहसुन: प्याज (४७); सोंठ (४८); तुलसी (४८) जैसे विषयों पर हैं। जानकीशरण वर्मा कृत "अचूक

चिकित्सा के प्रयोग" और "रोगों की अचूक चिकित्सा" पुस्तकें भी इधर के दशक में अच्छी ख्याति पा गईं। श्री वेदीजी के समान परिमाण में प्रयाग से श्री महेन्द्रनाथ पांडेय ने भी मधु, गूलर, तुलसी, नीम, मट्ठा आदि के उपयोग पर पुस्तकें लिखी हैं। अन्य उपयोगी पुस्तकों में हैं:—रामरक्ष पाठक: पदार्थ विज्ञान (४८), आहार (४८) और त्रिदोष तत्व विमर्श (५०); श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ: उपचार, पद्धति और पथ्य (४६); कुलरंजन मुखर्जी: स्त्री रोगों की गृहचिकित्सा (?); शिवानन्द: घरेलू दवाइयां (५३); रणजित राय: आयुर्वेद पदार्थ विज्ञान; बा० अ० पाठक: मानस रोग विज्ञान (४६); स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सामान्य दृष्टि से लिखी गई पुस्तकों में केदारनाथ गुप्त कृत प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा (५०) और छविनाथ पांडेय कृत स्वास्थ्य और दीर्घायु (५१) हैं। अनुवाद ग्रन्थों में एडोल्फ जस्टकी कृत "प्राकृतिक जीवन की ओर" (५१) और रेस्मस अल्सेकर कृत "सर्दी, जुकाम और खाँसी" (५०) की चर्चा खूब हुई है। परिश्रम से लिखी गई उपयोगी पुस्तकों में श्री अत्रिदेव विद्यालंकार कृत आयुर्वेद का इतिहास (५४) निश्चित रूप से श्रेष्ठ पुस्तक है। दूसरी, सूरमचन्द्र: आयुर्वेद का इतिहास (५२) है। स० ब० व्यास: संक्षिप्त निदानात्मक प्रयोग विधियां तथा विवेचन (५४); आशानन्द: व्याधि विज्ञान (च० सं० ५४); हनुमानप्रसाद शर्मा: पुष्प-विज्ञान (द्वि० सं० ५५); प्रियव्रत शर्मा कृत द्रव्य गुण विज्ञान (५५) भी अपने विषय की परिश्रम से लिखी गई पुस्तक है।

ललित कला

शिल्प—ललितकला के अन्तर्गत सामान्यरूप से गृह निर्माणकला, शिल्पकला, चित्रकला, संगीत, आमोद-प्रमोद सम्बन्धी साहित्य पर विचार किया जाता है। गृह निर्माण और शिल्प सम्बन्धी साहित्य पर हिन्दी में नहीं के बराबर है। सन् १९३३ में विन्ध्येश्वरी प्रसाद मिश्र कृत भारतीय वास्तु विज्ञान पुस्तक छपी थी। दूसरी पुस्तक परमेश्वरीलाल गुप्त कृत भारतीय वास्तुकला (४६) है। मूर्तिकला पर रायकृष्ण दास कृत भारतीय मर्तिकला थी। चित्रकला पर रायकृष्ण दास कृत चित्रकला, मेहता कृत भारतीय चित्रकला (३३) और सतीश काला कृत भारतीय चित्रकला (३६) उपलब्ध थीं। इस ढंग की पुस्तकें हिन्दी में और नहीं आई। उल्लेखनीय साहित्य केवल यह है—विजय वर्गीय: राजस्थानी चित्रकला (५३); नन्दलाल वसु: शिल्पकथा (५२ अनु०); चिरंजीलाल झा: चित्रकला के छ अंग (५२); एस० एम० असगर अली: चित्रकला का इतिहास (५५), मूर्तिकला का इतिहास; यशपाल: बुंदेलखंड चित्रावली (४६); जसवानी: कला की परख (५५); श्री धूलिया: चित्रदर्शन (५५) प्रमुख हैं। जसवानी की पुस्तक कला के प्रारम्भिक विद्यार्थियों की दृष्टि से लिखी गई है। श्री धूलिया की पुस्तक भी विद्यार्थियों की दृष्टि से लिखी गई है तथा भारतीय चित्रकला की रूपरेखा अपने ढंग से प्रस्तुत करती है। पुस्तक सचित्र और छपाई सुन्दर है। भारत सरकार ने "भारत दर्शन" पुस्तक छापी है। आर्ट कागज पर लगभग ४०० फोटो हैं। दूसरी पुस्तक है भारतीय कला का सिंहावलोकन (५५)। इस पुस्तक में भी आर्ट कागज पर सैंकड़ों चित्र हैं, प्रत्येक भारतीय के घर में ऐसी पुस्तक होनी चाहिए।

कला के निकट सम्बन्धी विषय सौन्दर्य शास्त्र पर भी हिन्दी में छोटी बड़ी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुई हैं। इन में उल्लेखनीय हैं—हरद्वारीलाल शर्मा: सौन्दर्य शास्त्र (५३); डा० फतहसिंह: साहित्य और सौन्दर्य (५०)।

कला सम्बन्धी अन्य पुस्तकों में डा० मोतीचन्द्र कृत प्राचीन भारतीय वेशभूषा (५०) विशेष महत्व की रचना है। चित्र, मूर्ति, साहित्य आदि अनेक सूत्रों से सामग्री एकत्रित कर लेखक ने सुन्दर शैली में अपने विषय का प्रतिपादन किया है। हिन्दी मे यह पुस्तक मौलिक तो है ही साथ में इसे अधिकारी विद्वान की कृति होने का गौरव भी प्राप्त है। उमाशंकर बहादुर की भारत की पांच कलाएं (५१) भी उल्लेखनीय हैं।

फोटोग्राफी पर श्री गोरख प्रसाद की फोटोग्राफी: सिद्धान्त और प्रयोग (३१) पुस्तक निकली थी। अब अजमद अली खां कृत नवीन सरल फोटोग्राफी और एस० पी० जैन कृत हिन्दी फोटोग्राफर (२ भाग) ही देखने में आई है।

संगीत

संगीत विषय पर हिन्दी में समय समय पर पुस्तकें निकलती रही हैं। स्वर लिपि सम्बन्धी या तानमाला सम्बन्धी साहित्य तो है किन्तु शास्त्र सम्बन्धी साहित्य अपेक्षाकृत कम है। श्री पटवर्धन, रतनजनकर, भातखंडे की हिन्दुस्तानी संगीत पद्धति बहुत समय से हिन्दी में हैं। वाद्य संगीत पर श्रीपाद बन्द्योपाध्याय कृत वितत वाद्य शिक्षा (४८) और सितार मार्ग (४८) प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। जे० डी० पटकी कृत अप्रकाशित राग (४८) भी उल्लेखनीय है। अन्य पुस्तकों में बुलबुल मित्रा: संगीत प्रदीप (४८); रामावतार वीर: संगीत परिचय (३ भाग ५०)। ललितकिशोर सिंह कृत ध्वनि और संगीत (५५) ध्वनि शास्त्र पर पहली पुस्तक है। श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण गर्ग: आवाज सुरीली कैसे करें (५५)। नर्मदेश्वर चतुर्वेदी ने संगीतज्ञ कवियों की हिन्दी रचनाएं (५५) पुस्तक सम्पादित कर संगीतज्ञों का भारी काम किया है।

आमोद-प्रमोद और हास्य

आमोद-प्रमोद की दुनियां में अब भी तिलस्मी-साहित्य, सस्ते उपन्यास साहित्य की मांग बनी है। चन्द्रकान्ता से लेकर अन्य सस्ते उपन्यास हिन्दी में आज भी खूब पढ़े जाते हैं। देवकीनन्दन खत्री और गोपालराम गहमरी ने काल्पनिक विज्ञान और आश्चर्यजनक घटनाओं की शृंखला से पाठक का मन बांधा था। किन्तु इधर के दशक में भद्दे, वासना-प्रधान, अवैज्ञानिक उपन्यासों की बाढ़ सी आ गई हैं। कहा जाता है कि संसार की सब जीवित भाषाओं में इस प्रकार का साहित्य लिखा जाता है तथा उस पर रोक लगाना कठिन है। जो हो, पुस्तकालयों को इस प्रकार के साहित्य से दृढतापूर्वक दूर रखना चाहिए।

मनोरंजन की दृष्टि से हिन्दी में कुछ अच्छे ढंग का और नए प्रकार का साहित्य भी आया है। श्री अरुण कृत सचित्र गृहविनोद (५४) और सचित्र व्यंग विनोद (५५) विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। इन पुस्तकों की छपाई सफाई भी स्तुत्य है। छोटे छोटे विनोदात्मक वाक्य-खंड बालक, वृद्ध, स्त्री—किसी का भी मनोविनोद करने मे समर्थ हैं। इस साहित्य के अन्तर्गत हम हास्य रस की रचनाओं का समावेश कर सकते हैं। हिन्दी में द्विवेदी युग तक हास्य रस की रचनाओं का बहुत अभाव था। उनके अनन्तर अन्नपूर्णानन्द वर्मा, बेढ़ब बनारसी, बेढड़क बनारसी, श्री कान्तानाथ गर्ग आदि इने गिने लेखक हिन्दी में थे। इधर के दशक में पुरानी परम्परा के लेखकों में से केवल श्री बेढब बनारसी की रचनाएं पुस्तकाकार रूप में आई। इनका हास्य-शिल्प भी विकसित हुआ। इधर इनकी यह रचनाएं आई है—बेढब की बहक (द्वि० सं० ५४); गांधी जी का भूत (५१); और उपहार (५४)। इधर के दशक में हिन्दी में दो नई प्रतिभाएं आई। कुछ पहले श्री गोपालप्रसाद व्यास आए और फिर श्री केशवचन्द्र वर्मा। व्यासजी ने काव्य और गद्य दोनों क्षेत्रों में अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय दिया है। सर्वाधिक प्रसिद्ध संग्रह है, अजी सुनो (४८)। व्यासजी घूम फिरकर पत्नीवाद पर आ टिकते हैं—यों मार्ग में खबर चाहे जिसकी लेलें। इस दृष्टि से केशवचन्द्र वर्मा का व्यंगक्षेत्र अधिक विस्तृत है, दूसरे यह प्रधानतः गद्य का है। इनकी तीन पुस्तकें आ चुकी हैं—लोमडी का मांस (५३); काठ का उल्लू और कबूतर (५५) और मोहब्बत मनोविज्ञान और मूंछ दाढ़ी (५५)। हिन्दी में प्रायः अनेक विषयों पर लिखनेवाले सर्वतोमुखी प्रतिभासम्पन्न लेखक प्रभाकर माचवे कृत "खरगोश के सींग" (५१) में अजीब व्यंग प्रेरणा है। अमृतलाल नागर हिन्दी के श्रेष्ठ परिचित हास्य लेखक हैं। नवाबी मसनद का नया संस्करण सन् १९५४ में निकला है। सेठ बांकेमल (५५) आपकी दूसरी सजीव रचना है। लखनऊ के नवाबी जीवन पर श्री जयनाथ नलिन कृत नवाबी सनक (द्वि० सं० ५२) भी प्रकाश में आयी है।

अन्य रचनाओं में उल्लेखनीय हैं:—अरुण: कन्ट्रोल (?); चगताई: कोलतार (?); अश्क: पर्दा उठाओ: पर्दा गिराओ (?)। अश्क की पुस्तक में हास्यरस से पूर्ण सात एकांकी हैं।

बाल साहित्य

अच्छे स्तर के बाल साहित्य का चुनाव अपेक्षाकृत कठिन कार्य है। बाल साहित्य में केवल विषय स्तर को लेकर ही दूर तक नहीं चला जा सकता। इस क्षेत्र में हमें जिल्द की मजबूती और आकर्षण, कागज का टिकाऊपन, टाइप, स्याही, चित्र आदि के चुनाव पर ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। बालक आकर्षण पहले ढूंढ़ता है, मनोरंजन पहले चाहता है। ज्ञान नाम के तत्व से वह भागता है। अतः बाल साहित्य को चित्र प्रधान रूप में, रंग बिरंगी स्याहियों में और अधिकतर कथात्मक शैली में रखना पड़ता है। विज्ञान, कला, साहित्य, इतिहास, भूगोल सब कुछ कहानी के रूप में रहे तो अच्छा।

यह संतोष की बात है कि हिन्दी के बड़े बड़े प्रकाशकों का ध्यान बाल साहित्य पर गया है। यहां अच्छी पुस्तकों का विवरण देना सम्भव नही। केवल इतना ही संकेत किया जा सकता है कि बाल साहित्य पर ध्यान देनेवाले प्रकाशकों में दिल्ली से आत्माराम, राजकमल, मकतबा जामिया लि०, सस्ता साहित्य मंडल; प्रयाग से ज्ञानलोक, इंडियन प्रेस, किताब महल, साहित्य निकेतन; पटना से भारती मन्दिर, अजन्ता प्रेस, बाल शिक्षा समिति; काशी से हिन्दी प्रचारक, हिन्दी पुस्तक एजेंसी; लखनऊ से विद्या मन्दिर, भारतीय गौरव ग्रन्थमाला और आगरा से विनोद पुस्तक मन्दिर प्रमुख हैं।

बाल साहित्य पर लिखनेवाले लेखकों में श्री सुदर्शन, बेनीपुरी, रूपनारायण पांडेय, सोहनलाल द्विवेदी, दिनकर, अनूपलाल मंडल, श्रीनाथ सिंह, मोहनलाल मेहता, वेणीप्रसाद वाजपेयी, श्री भगवानदास अवस्थी, नरोत्तम नागर आदि प्रमुख हैं।

छपाई, टाइप, कागज आदि सर्वांगीण दृष्टि से राजकमल, सस्ता साहित्य मंडल, हिन्दी प्रचारक, अजन्ता प्रेस, आत्माराम ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। मंडल ने इधर छ आना मूल्य पर "बाल विकास माला" और "संस्कृत साहित्य सौरभ" के अन्तर्गत मोटे टाइप मे स्वस्थ साहित्य दिया है। राजकमल ने रंगीन ब्लाकों में आधुनिक मुद्रण कला का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया है। हिन्दी प्रचारक सम्भवतः इन सबसे पहले से ही अक्षर ज्ञान से लेकर प्राइमरी शिक्षा की अच्छी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करते रहे हैं।

सामान्य ज्ञान की पुस्तकों की ओर भी प्रकाशकों का ध्यान गया है। लखनऊ से हिन्दी विश्वभारती बड़े आकर्षक रूप में निकली थी। खेद है कि यह योजना आज तक पूर्ण नहीं हो पायी है। इस सीरीज में पांच जिल्दें निकल चुकी हैं।

बालकों के लिये हिन्दी में अनेक मासिक पत्रिकाएं पिछले पचास वर्षों से निकल रही हैं। सम्भवतः हिन्दी की प्रथम मासिक पत्रिका बाल-बोधिनी है। इसे भारतेन्दुजी ने जून १८७४ से निकालना आरम्भ किया। दो वर्ष में यह पत्रिका बंद हो गयी। कुछ पत्रिकाएं तो स्वतंत्रता से पहले से ही अपना स्थान बना चुकी हैं। इनमें प्रयाग से बालसखा (१९११, इ० प्रे० से), पटना से प्रकाशित पत्रों में चुन्नूमुन्नू (अजन्ता प्रेस), बालक (पुस्तक भंडार) और किशोर प्रमुख हैं। मद्रास से प्रकाशित "चन्दामामा" ने अच्छा स्थान बना लिया है। भारत सरकार आठ वर्षों से कुछ उच्च स्तर पर "बाल भारती" प्रकाशित करती है।

महिलोपयोगी साहित्य

हिन्दी में थोड़ा बहुत महिलोपयोगी साहित्य पिछले पच्चीसों वर्षों से लिखा जा रहा है। इस साहित्य में नारी जाति की नैतिक शिक्षा, घर की व्यवस्था आदि पर या बहुत हुआ तो रोगी, बालक-वृद्धों की परिचर्या आदि पर ही विशेष रूप से लिखा गया। प्रथम महायुद्ध के अनन्तर हिन्दी में श्री कृष्णकान्त मालवीय कृत "सुहागरात", "मनोरमा के पत्र" और श्री रामनाथ सुमन कृत "भाई के पत्र" और "घर की रानी" पुस्तकें

खब चलीं। श्री सुमन जी की पुस्तकें आज भी चलती हैं। बुनाई, स्वास्थ्य, पाक विज्ञान आदि पर भी पहले लिखा गया था। इस साहित्य की अच्छी उपयोगी सूची बिहार राज्य (शिक्षा विभाग) के हिन्दी-ग्रन्थ-सूची (१५१ पुस्तकें) में है। हन्ना सेन: गृह विज्ञान (५३) पुस्तक सावधानी से लिखी गई है।

इधर के दशक में नारी के क्षेत्र में अधिक साहित्य तो नहीं छपा, किन्तु कुछ पुस्तकें विषय प्रतिपादन और छपाई सौन्दर्य की दृष्टि से उत्कृष्ट हैं। जगदीश मित्तल और कमला मित्तल कृत भारतीय कसीदा (५४); सावित्रीदेवी वर्मा: नारी का रूप-शृंगार (५५); आदित्य किशोरी भार्गव: आधुनिक बिनाई (५४) ऐसी ही पुस्तकें हैं। अन्य उल्लेखनीय साहित्य: ज्योतिर्मयी ठाकुर: घरेलू शिक्षा तथा पाक विज्ञान (५१) और स्त्री विनोदनी (४६); श्रीमती अत्रि: स्त्रियों का स्वास्थ्य और रोग (५१); श्री सन्नूलाल गुप्त: स्त्री सुबोधिनी (५०); प्रेमलता अग्रवाल: अरोग्यबाला (४६); आदित्य किशोरी भार्गव: आधुनिक भोजन (५४); गोपालदेवी: केशविन्यास (द्वि० सं० ५१); शालिनी प्रधान: गृह शिक्षा, ४ भाग (५१); जयदेव विद्यालंकार: वीर देवियां (४६); शचीरानी गुर्टू: विश्व की महान् महिलाएं (५२); छविनाथ पांडेय: घर की रानी (५१); श्री शरण: स्वतंत्र भारत की नारियां (५१); शकुन्तलादेवी वर्मा: राजस्थान की वीरांगनाएं (५०) और मोहनसिंह सेंगर: नए युग की नारी (५५)।

हमारी आवश्यकताएं

ज्ञान की अनेक शाखा-प्रशाखाएं हैं। कभी किसी अर्थ में भी यह दावा नहीं किया जा सकता कि प्रत्येक विषय पर प्रकाशित साहित्य की चर्चा छोटे से निबंध में की जा सकती है। यह विश्व-कोषों या अपने विषय की स्वतंत्र विषय-सूचियों का काम है। अब विश्व-कोषों का प्रश्न सामने आता है। भारत की प्राय: सब भाषाओं में छोटे बड़े विश्व-कोष है, जहां नही है, वहां बन रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर विश्व-कोष का अभाव खटक रहा है। विषय-सूचियों के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया जा चुका है कि साहित्य एकेडेमी दिल्ली से चौदह भाषाओं के साहित्य की सूचियां प्रस्तुत हो रही हैं और राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने भी देश भर में प्रकाशित सब भाषाओं की सूची "नेशनल बिब्लियोग्राफी" नाम से प्रकाशित करने की प्रारम्भिक तैयारियां कर ली हैं।

हिन्दी की दृष्टि से सबसे महत्व का कार्य पारिभाषिक शब्दावली का निर्माण है। इन दोनों निबंधों में हम देख चुके हैं कि देश की प्रतिभाएं इस ओर से उदासीन नहीं हैं। हर क्षेत्र में काम हुआ है और हो रहा है। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक भी ऐसी संस्था नहीं है जो इस सब कार्य का मूल्यांकन कर सके तथा शब्दों के प्रयोग में एक-रूपता लाने के उपायों के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दे सके। रूस में एक ऐसी संस्था है जो लेखकों को पारिभाषिक शब्द बतलाती रहती है और इस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथों के अनुवाद का कार्य अधूरे में ही नहीं पड़ा रहता। इस प्रकार की संस्था सरकारी ड्राफ्टों (प्रारूपों) तथा अन्य प्रकार के मसविदों के बनाने की दिशा में भी एकरूपता ला सकती है। दूसरे शब्दों में—अंतर्राज्य पत्र-व्यवहार में एक स्तर बनाने का कार्य कर सकती है। देशी भाषाओं के पत्रों (दैनिक और साप्ताहिक) द्वारा पारिभाषिक शब्द सब से अधिक तेजी से और प्रभावशाली ढंग से फैला करते हैं। "राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली परिषद्" इस दृष्टि से पत्रों की शब्दावलियों में एक-रूपता लाने के सुझाव दे सकती है।

एक भाषा-भाषी को दूसरी भाषा सिखानेवाली उत्तम पुस्तकों का अभाव भी अब दूर होना चाहिए। यों काम चलाने के लिये छोटी छोटी पुस्तकें हैं। बंगाली, गुजराती, मराठी, तामिल, तेलुगु आदि से हिन्दी और हिन्दी से इन भाषाओं को सीखने के आधार बहुत दुर्बल हैं, क्रमशः उच्च स्तर की श्रेणी-प्रणाली पर आधिकारिक पुस्तकों की भारी आवश्यकता है।

आज विज्ञान के चरण समय की गति को बहुत तेज बनाए हुए है; इस गति के साथ चलने के लिये हम सब को भी गतिमान् होना पड़ेगा। स्वतंत्र भारत का दायित्व भारी और विस्तृत भी है।

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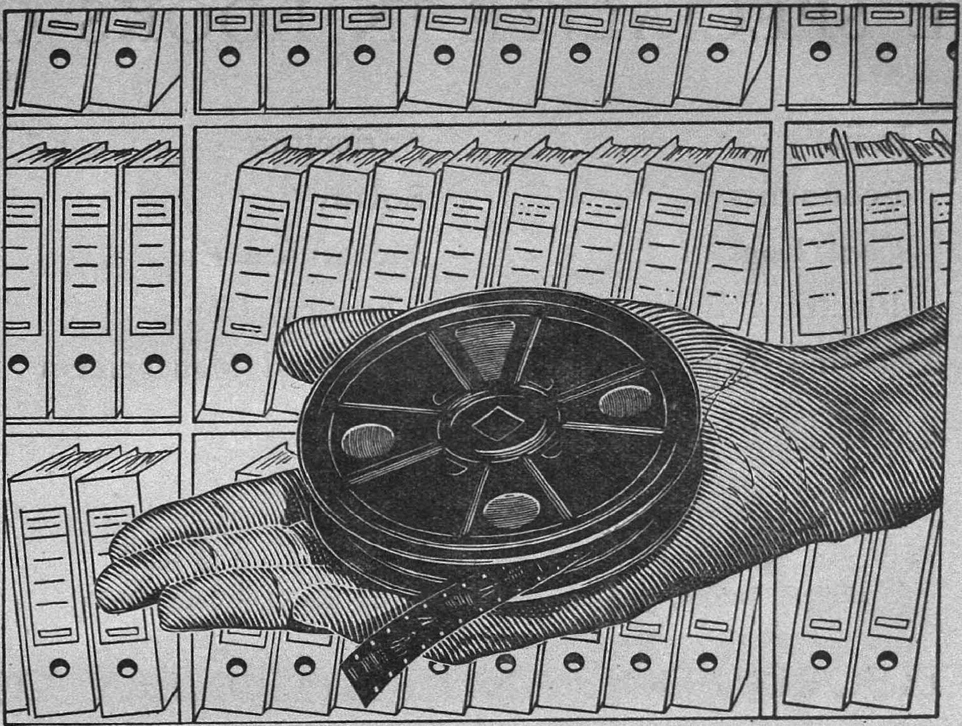

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